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Mechanical Properties of an Irradiated Inconel 718 Beam Window

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**1. Materials Science and Technology Division -Los Alamos
National Laboratory**

2. Chemistry Division -Los Alamos National Laboratory

3. Idaho National Laboratory

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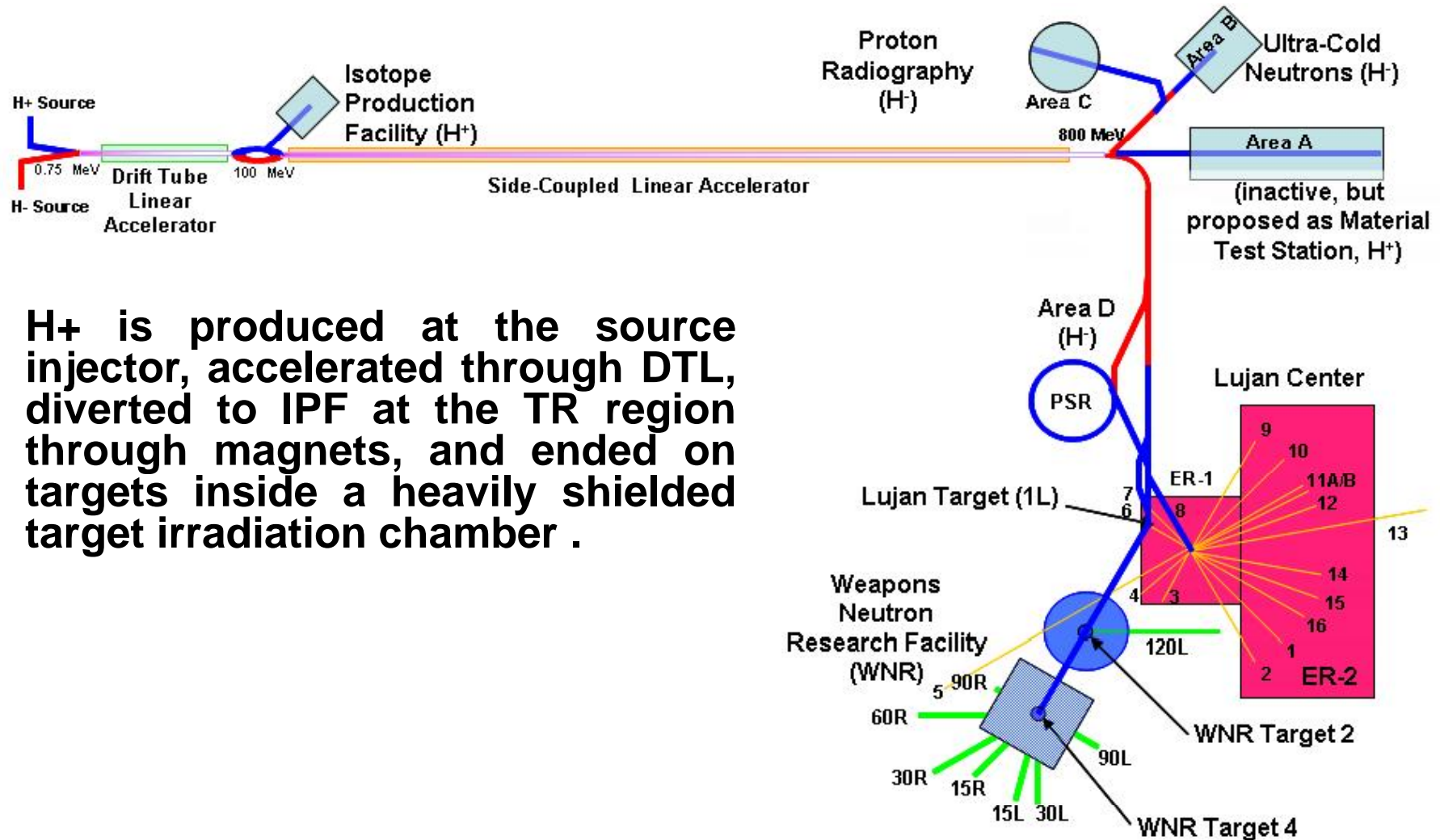
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Slide 1

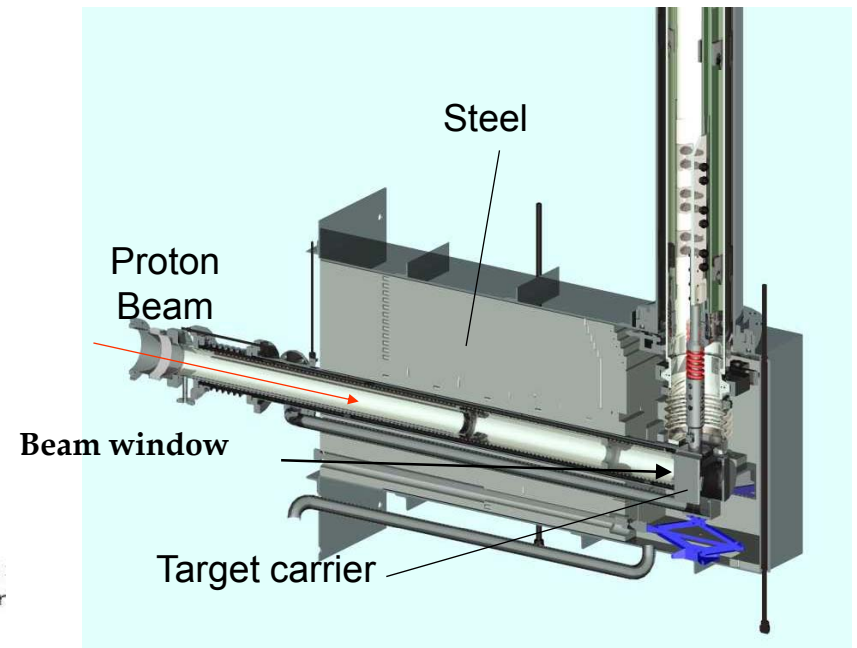
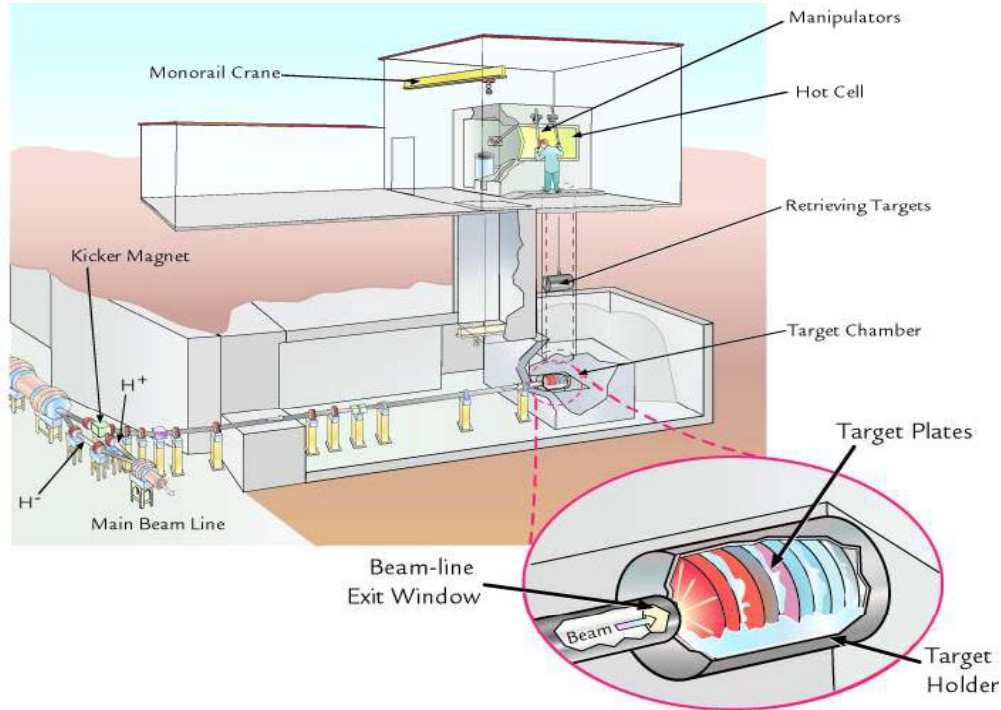
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Isotope Production Facility - LANSCE



H⁺ is produced at the source injector, accelerated through DTL, diverted to IPF at the TR region through magnets, and ended on targets inside a heavily shielded target irradiation chamber .

Isotope Production Facility and Beam Window

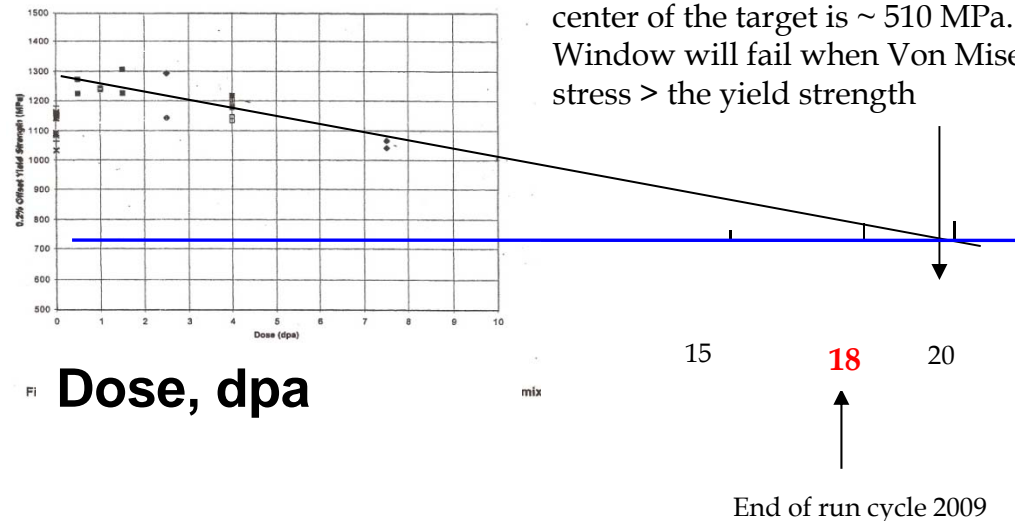


The proton beam is delivered via a vacuum beam pipe. Inconel beam window isolates the beam pipe (under vacuum) and the target irradiation chamber (15 psig of cooling water).

Irradiation Damage and Replacement

- Beam transmission through the window incurs heating causing thermal stress.
- Beam irradiates the window causing mechanical properties to change and to become more ductile.
- Beam window design criteria is 20 dpa (displacement per atom). Beam window reached the end of its life.
- Estimate dose rate is 100 R/hr at contact without shielding and highly contaminated.
- We replaced window in March 2010, stored at Area A and shipped to CMR in November 2010.

718 Yield



The Reality of High Rad Testing



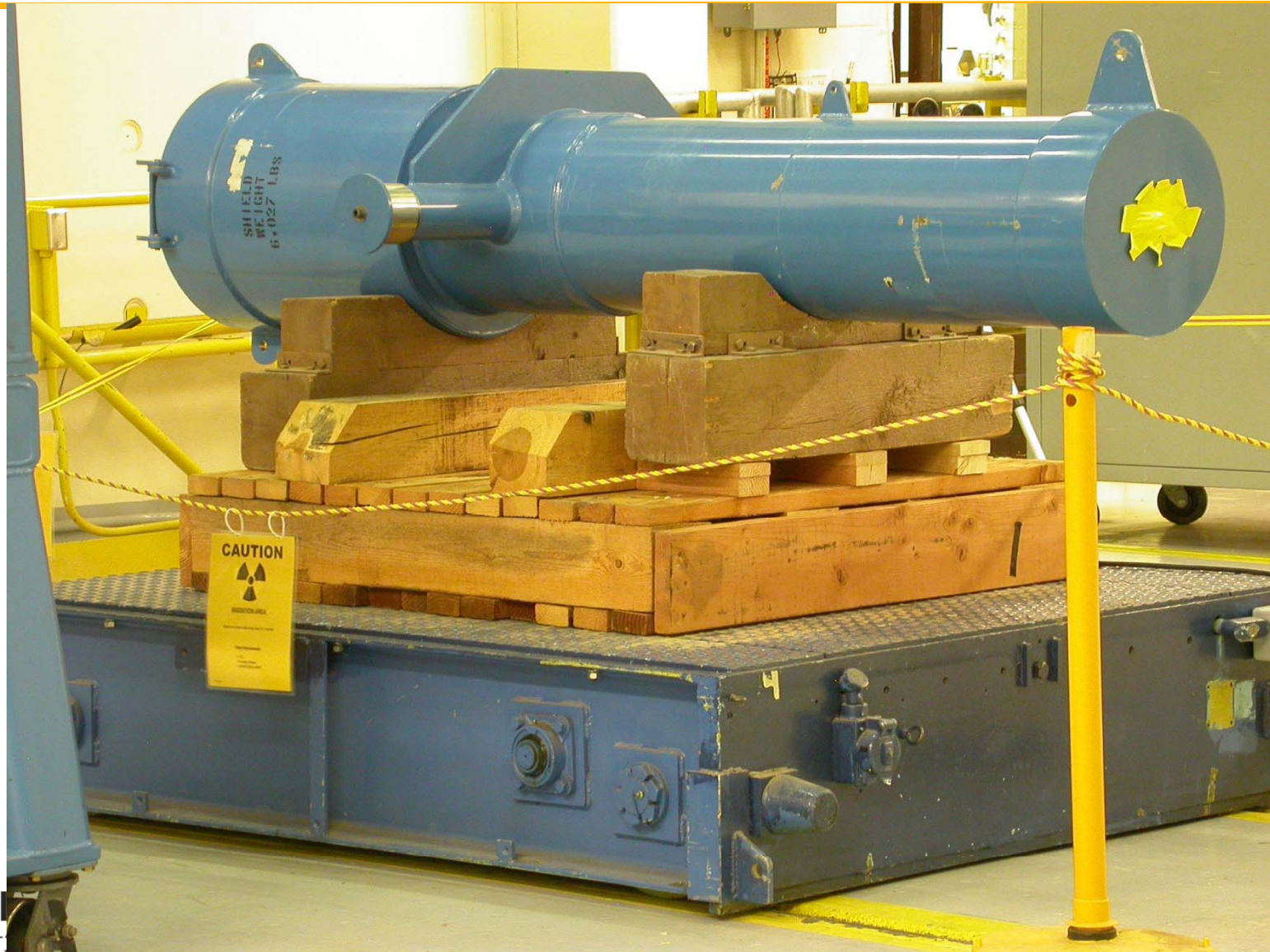
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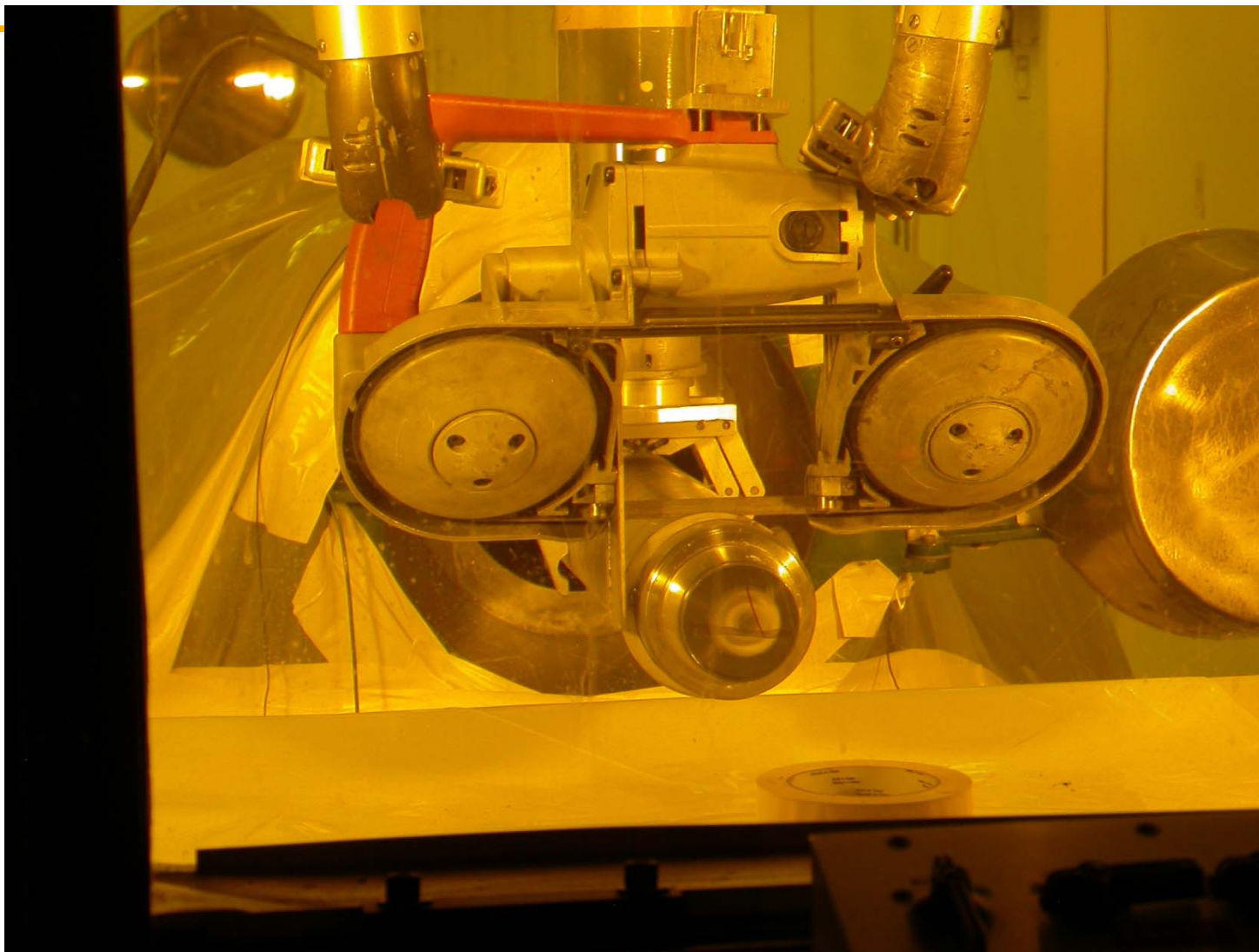


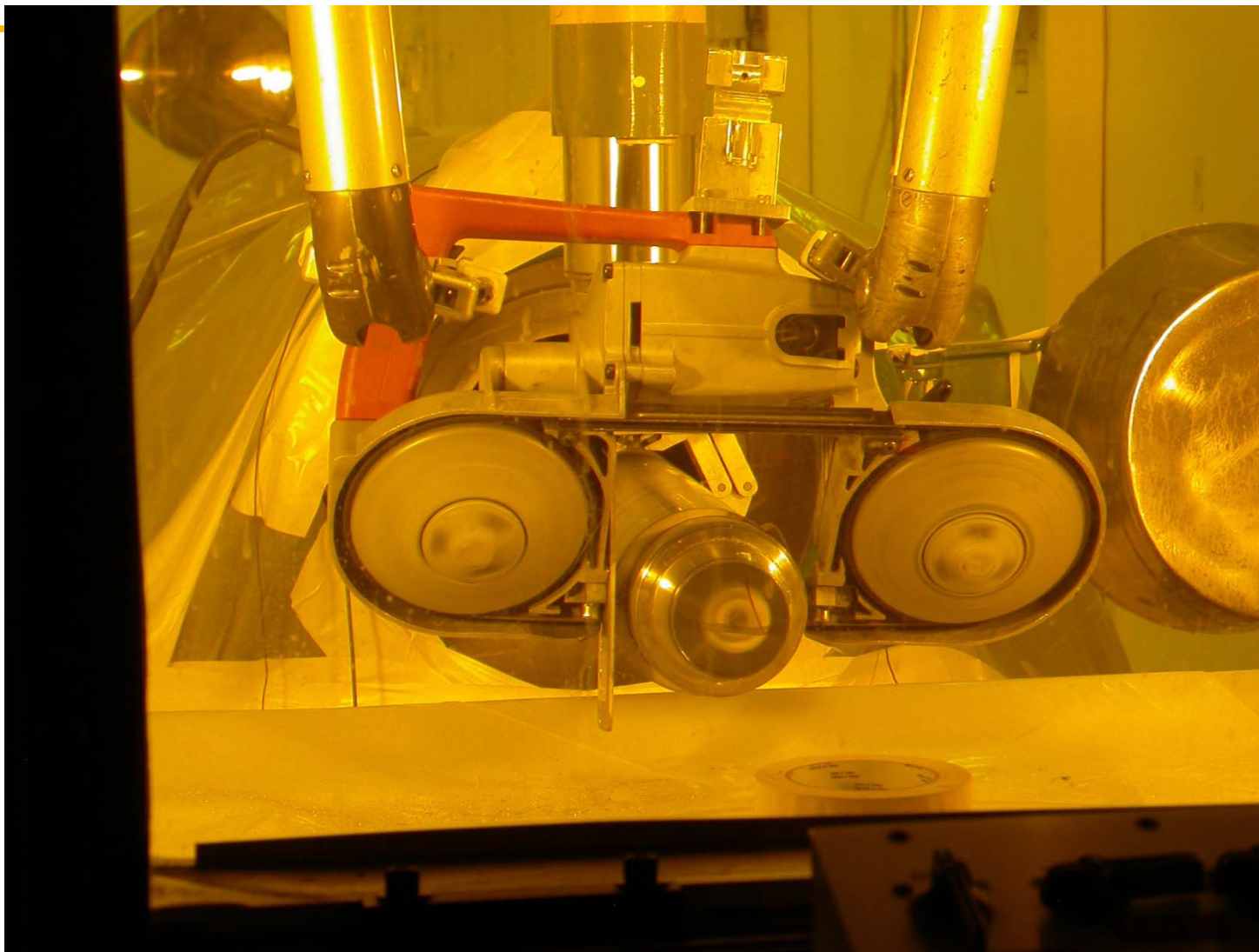
At CMR

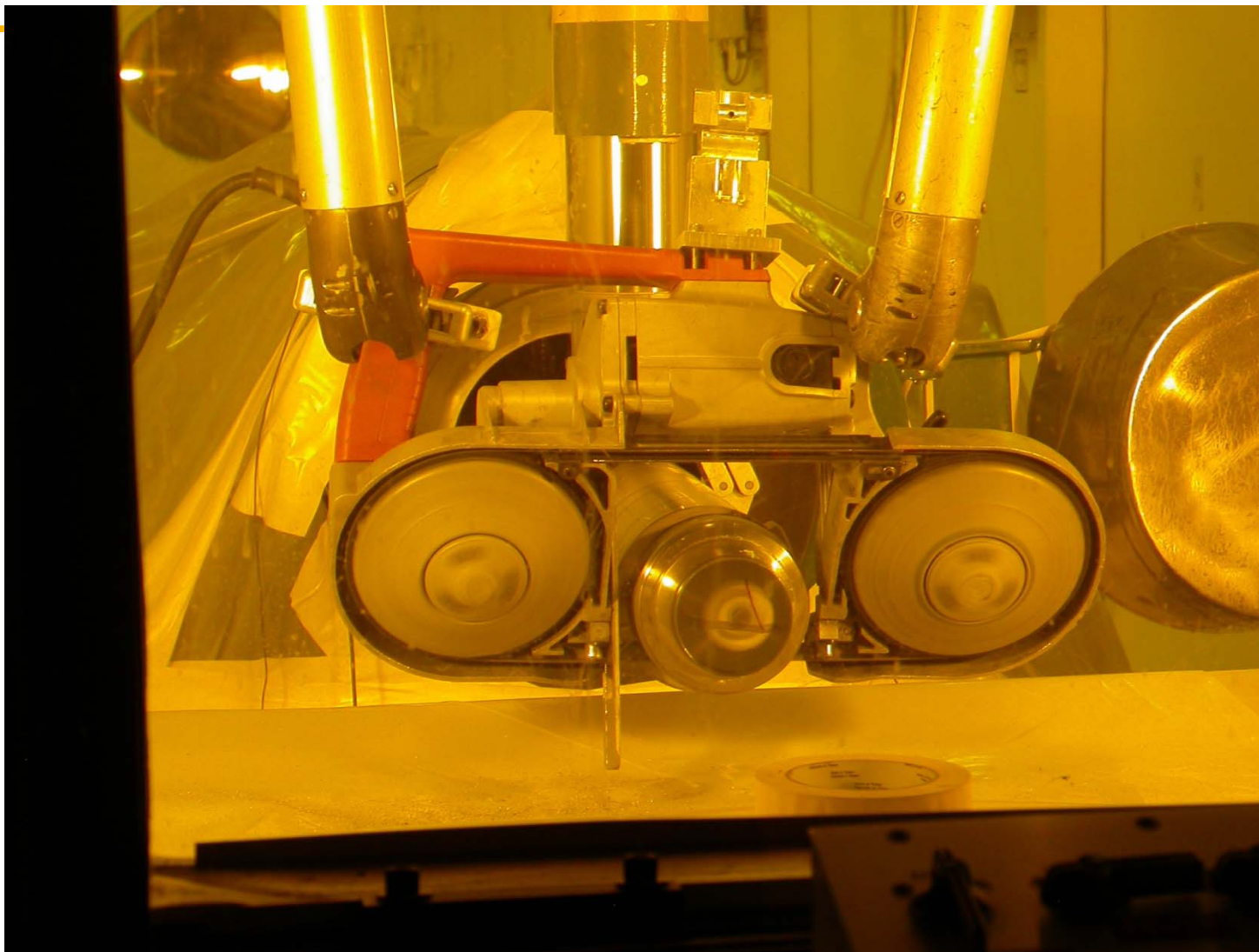


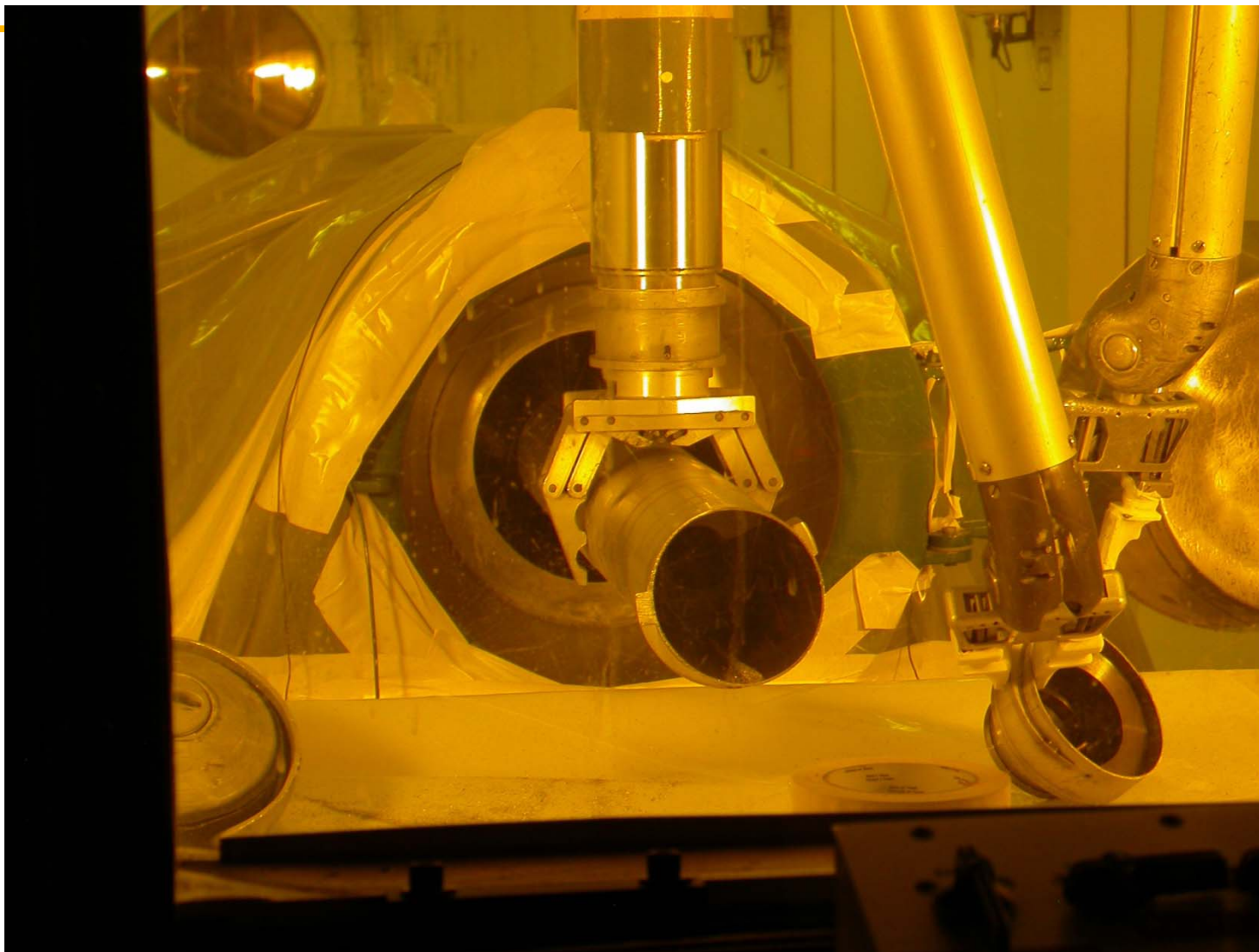
Into the Hot Cell Corridor



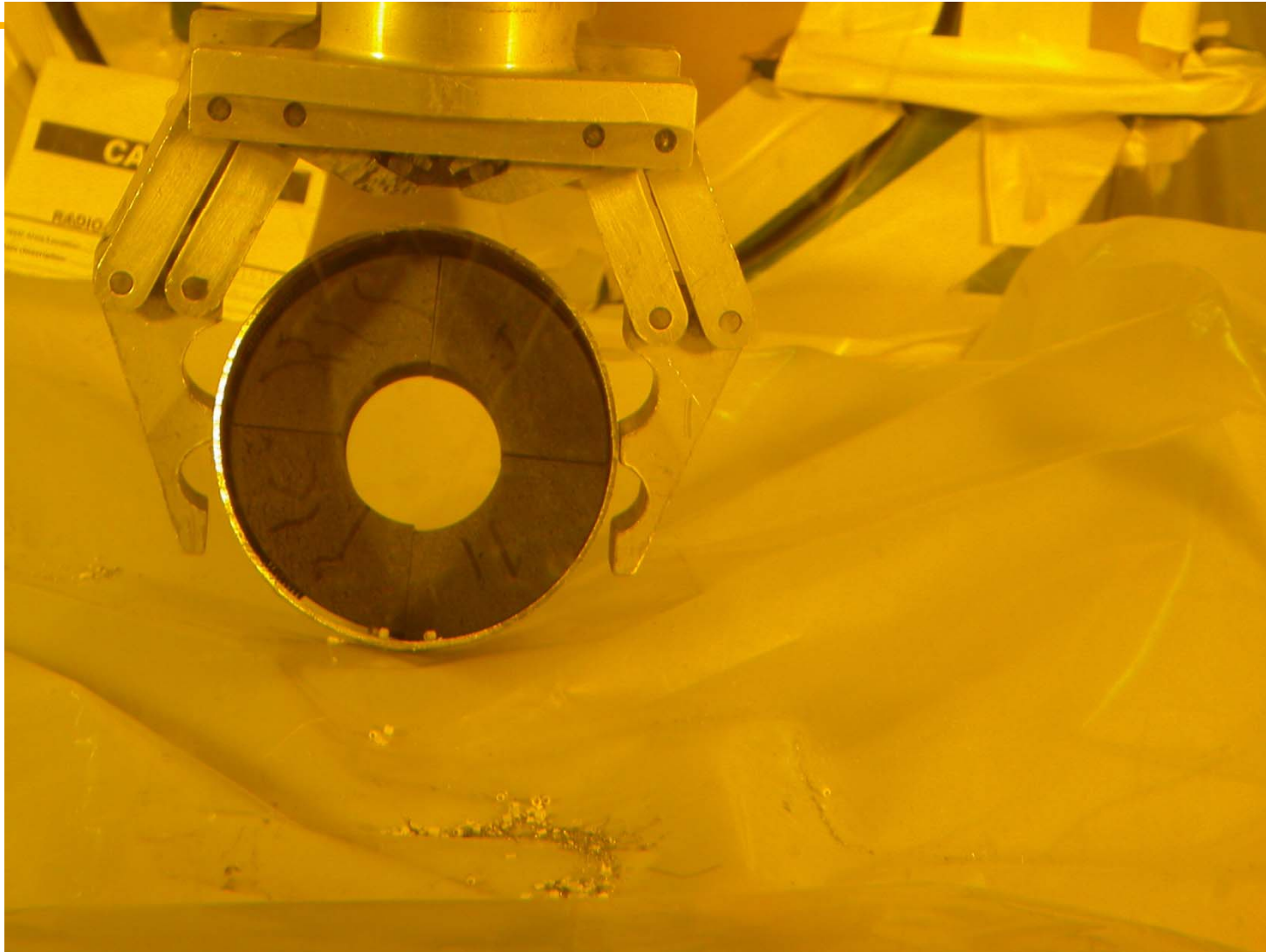








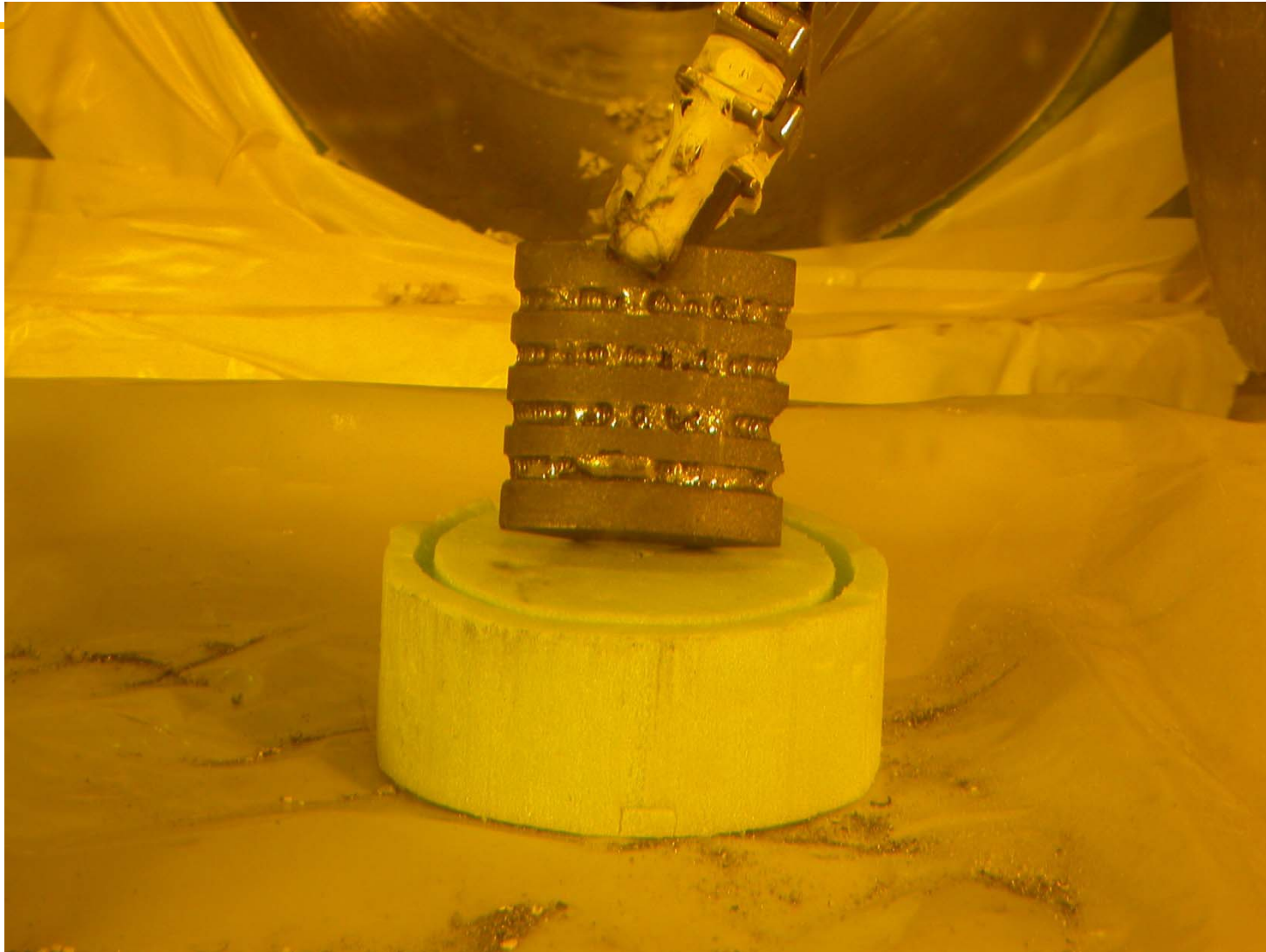
Graphite Colimator



Retaining Springs not Intact



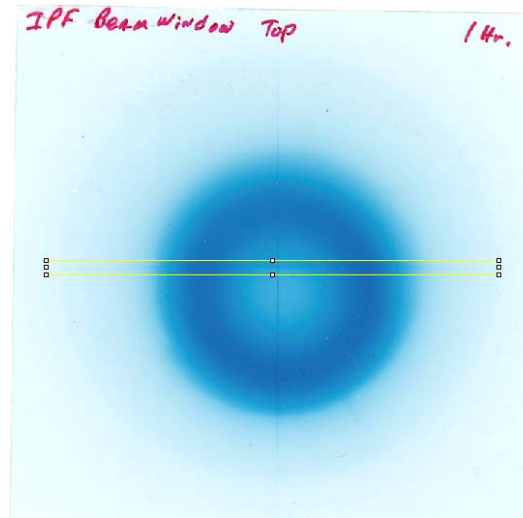
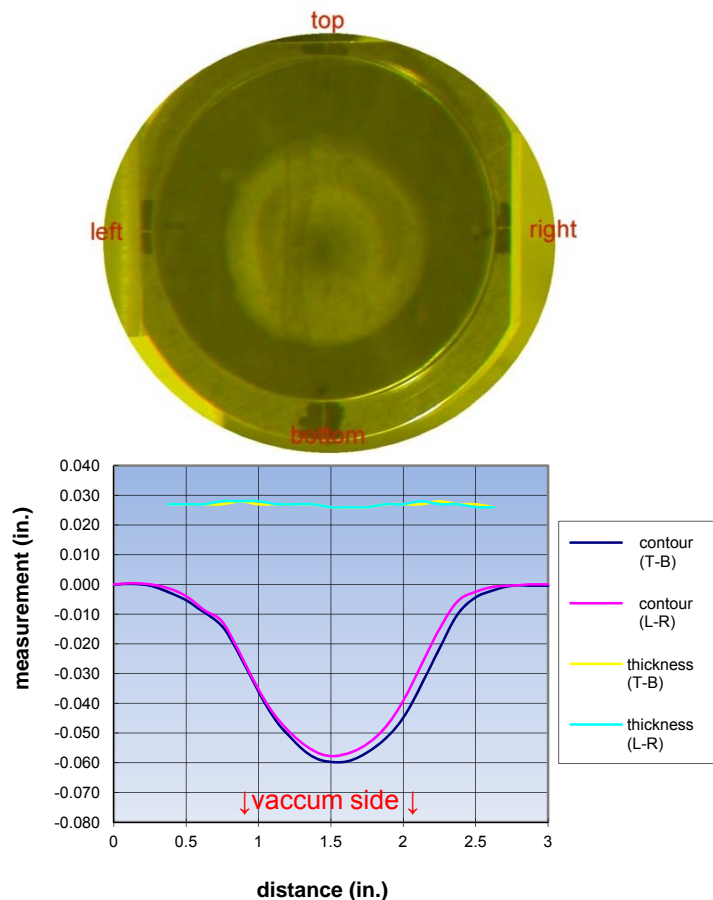
Melted Haynes 25 Spring, 50+R/hr , ~1350C Melt



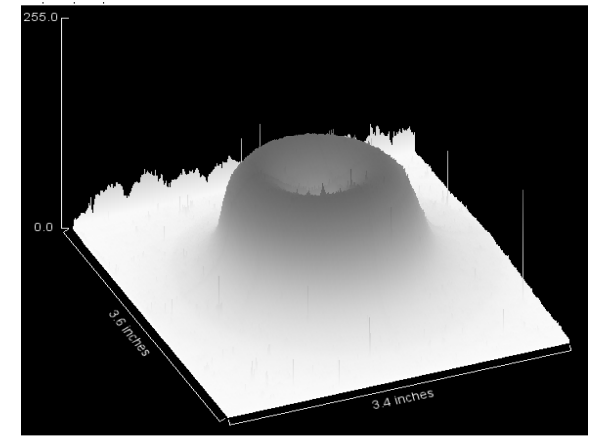
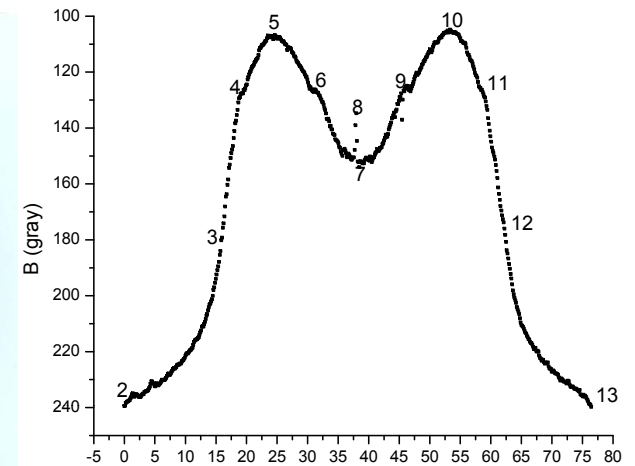
Beam Window Surface



Beam Window Bulging and Beam Profile Measurements



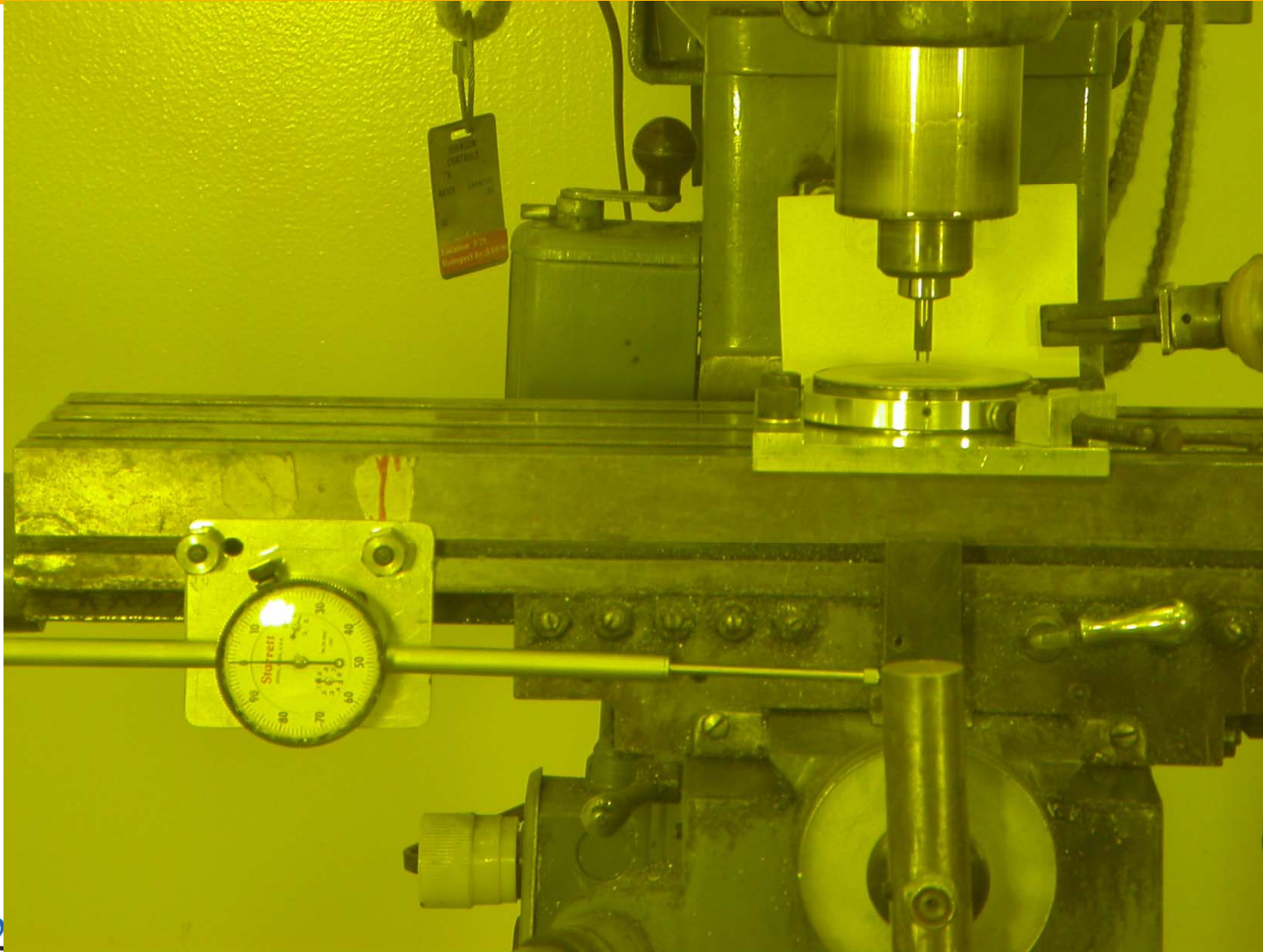
GAFCHROMIC HD-810 dosimetry film was used to measure the absorbed dose of high energy photons from the activated beam window.



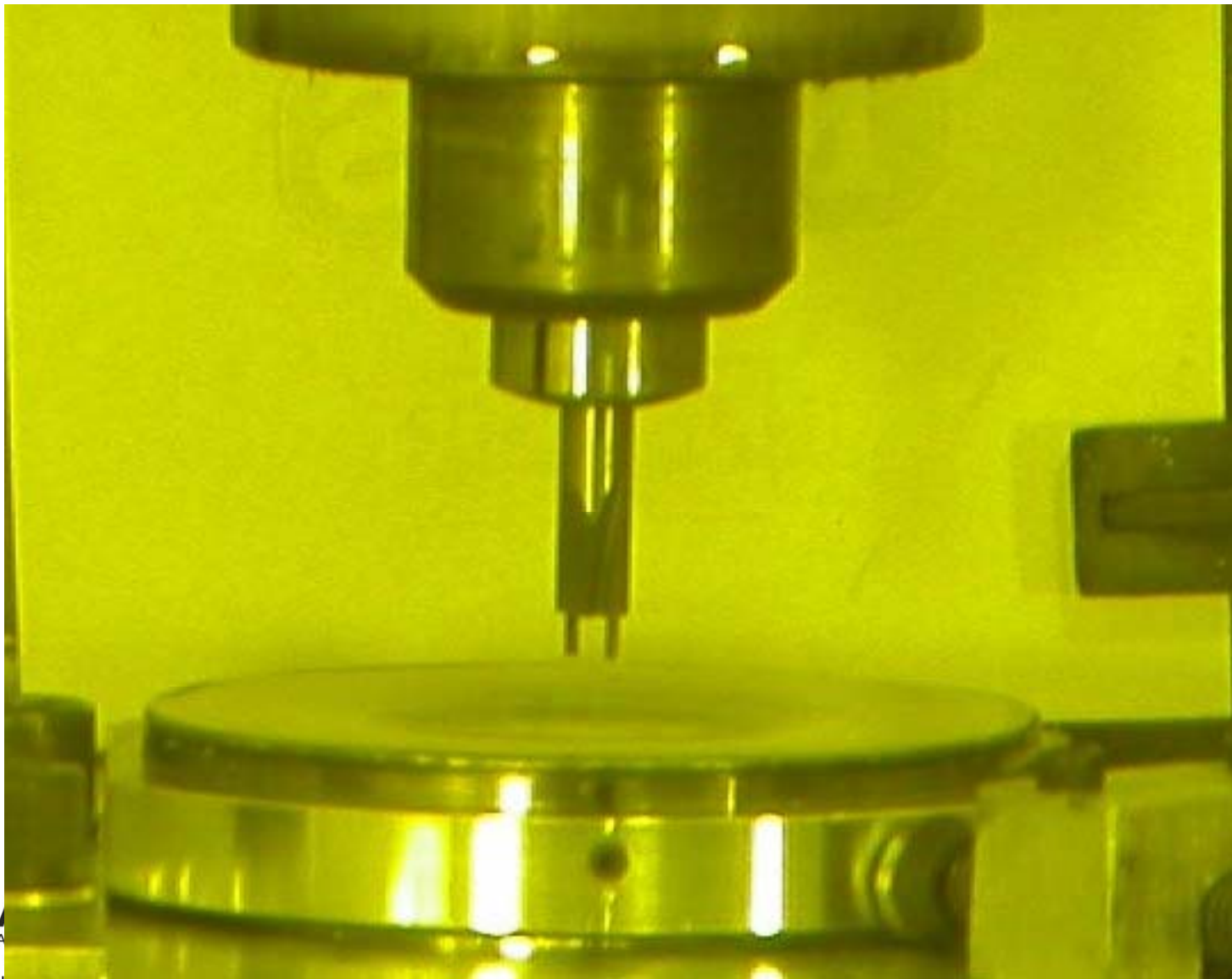
Beam window was bulged 1.5mm into the vacuum side.

Rastered beam profile shows a Gaussian distribution and the highest dose region corresponds to the darkest blue region on the Gafchromic film.

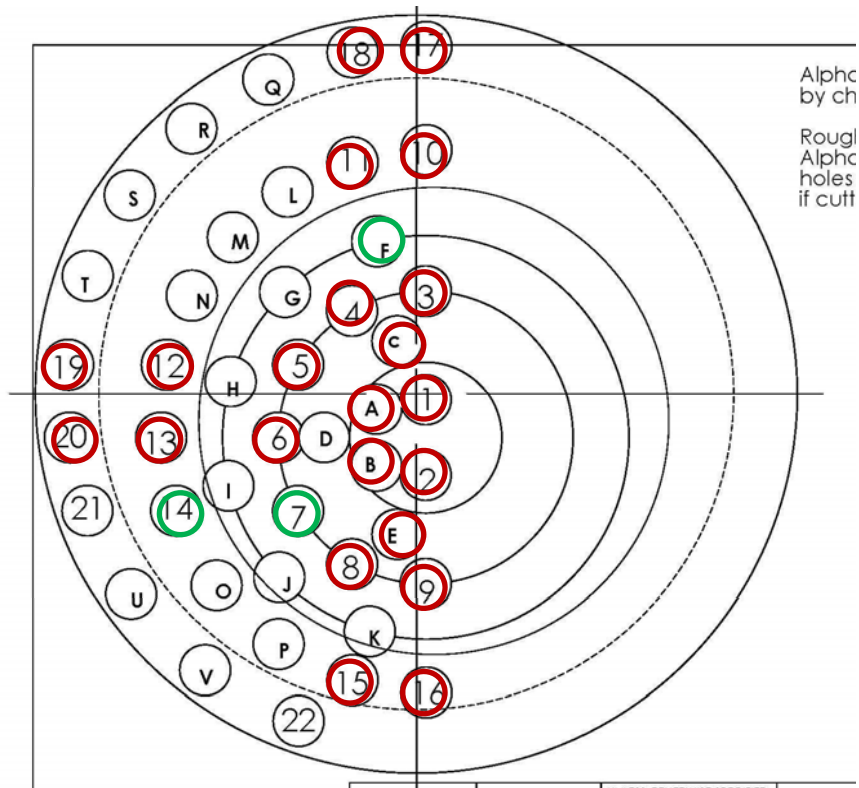
Machining Samples



Trepan tool

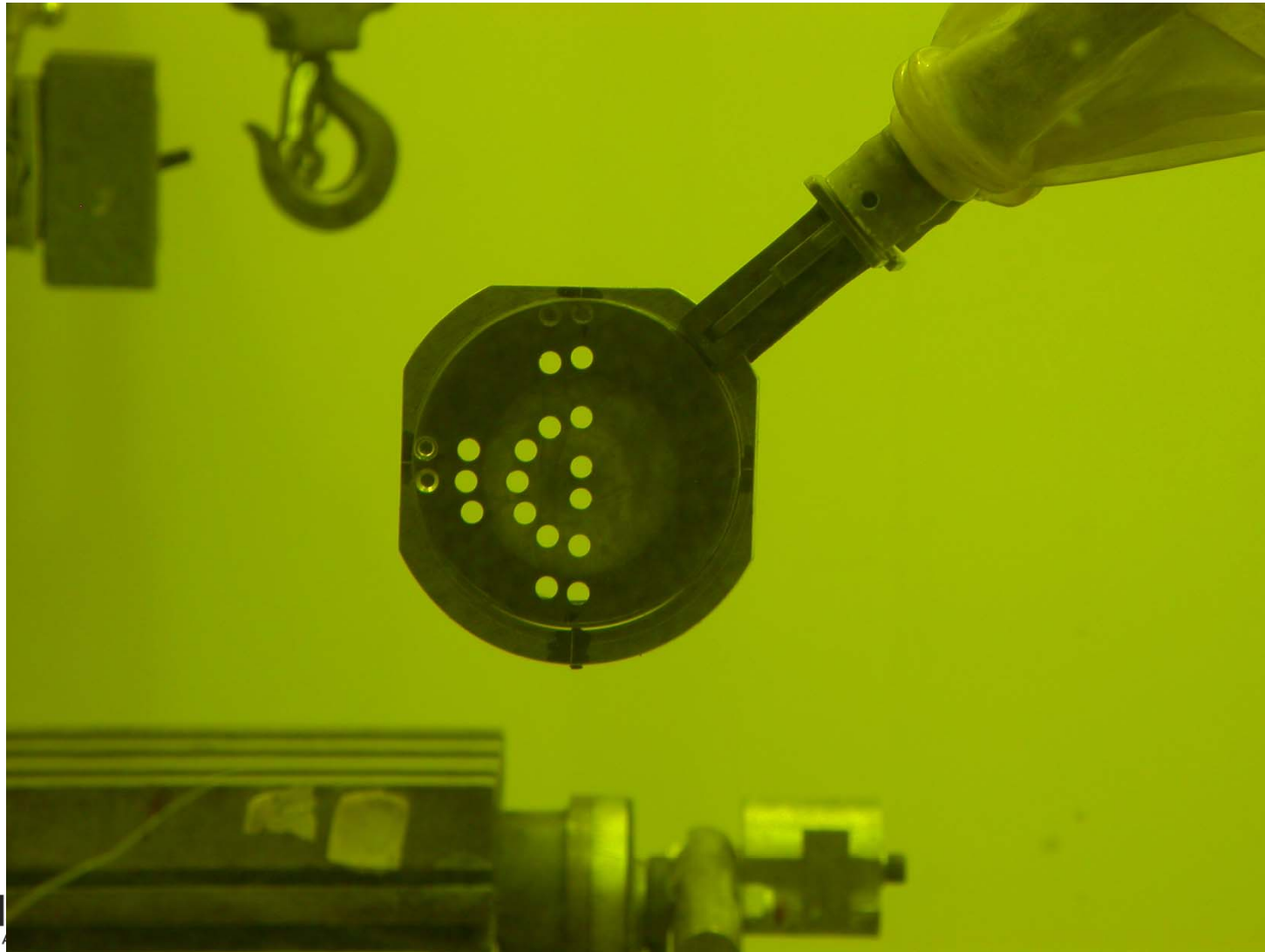


Cutting and Shear Punch Testing Plan

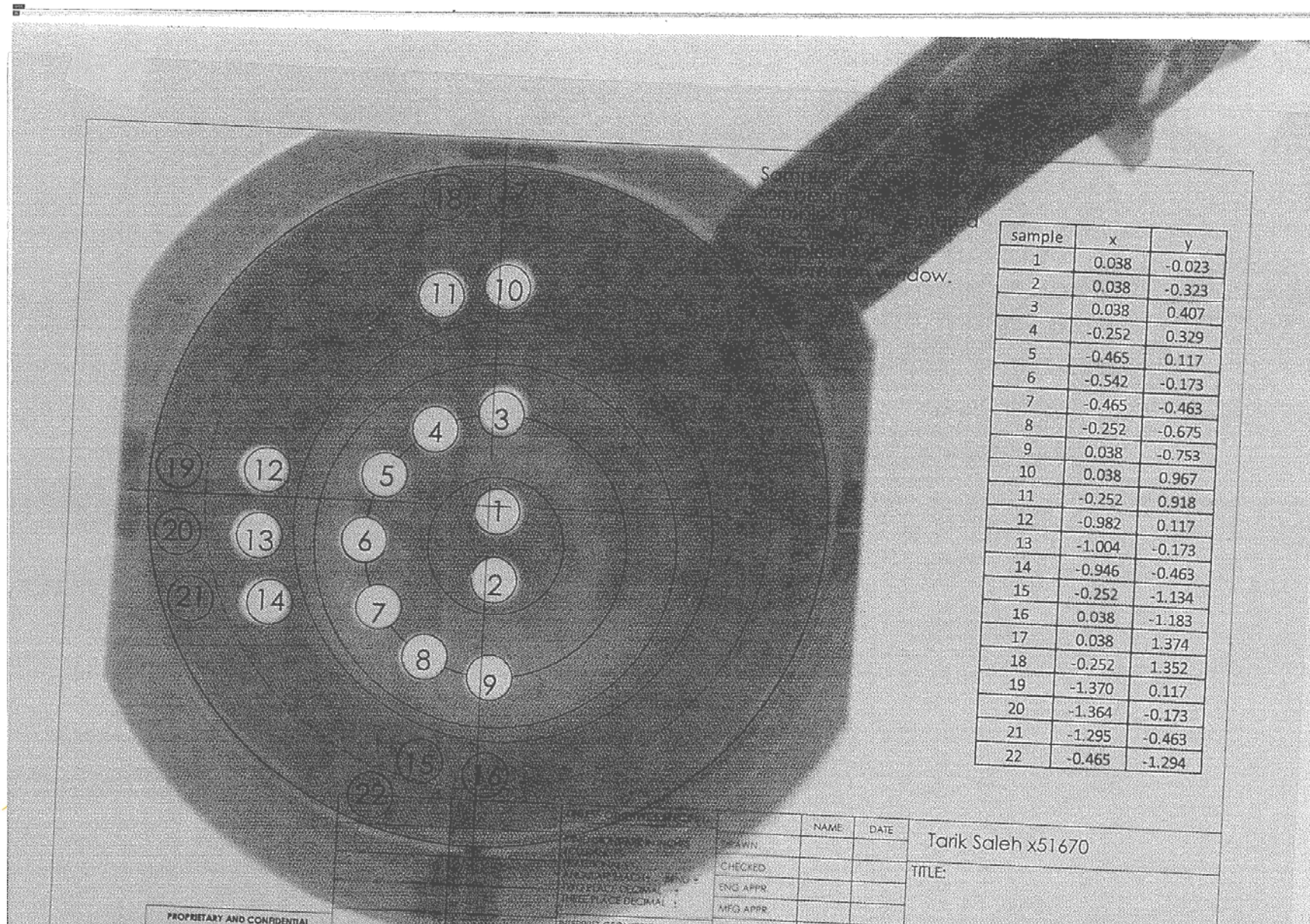


- Beam profile was superimposed on the window to determine the cutting plan as a function of radiation dose (dpa).
- 3-mm OD samples were cut with a Mill machine. A total of 3 cutting bits were spent to cut out 20 numerical samples (1-20) and 5 alphabetical samples (A, B, C, E, and F).
- Cut-out samples were polished and thinned from on both sides to 0.254 mm thickness.
- The shear punch testing for the following samples were completed as a function of radiation dose (dpa):
 - 2 controls samples of unirradiated Inconel 718
 - 1-6, 8, 9, 10-13, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, A-C, and E

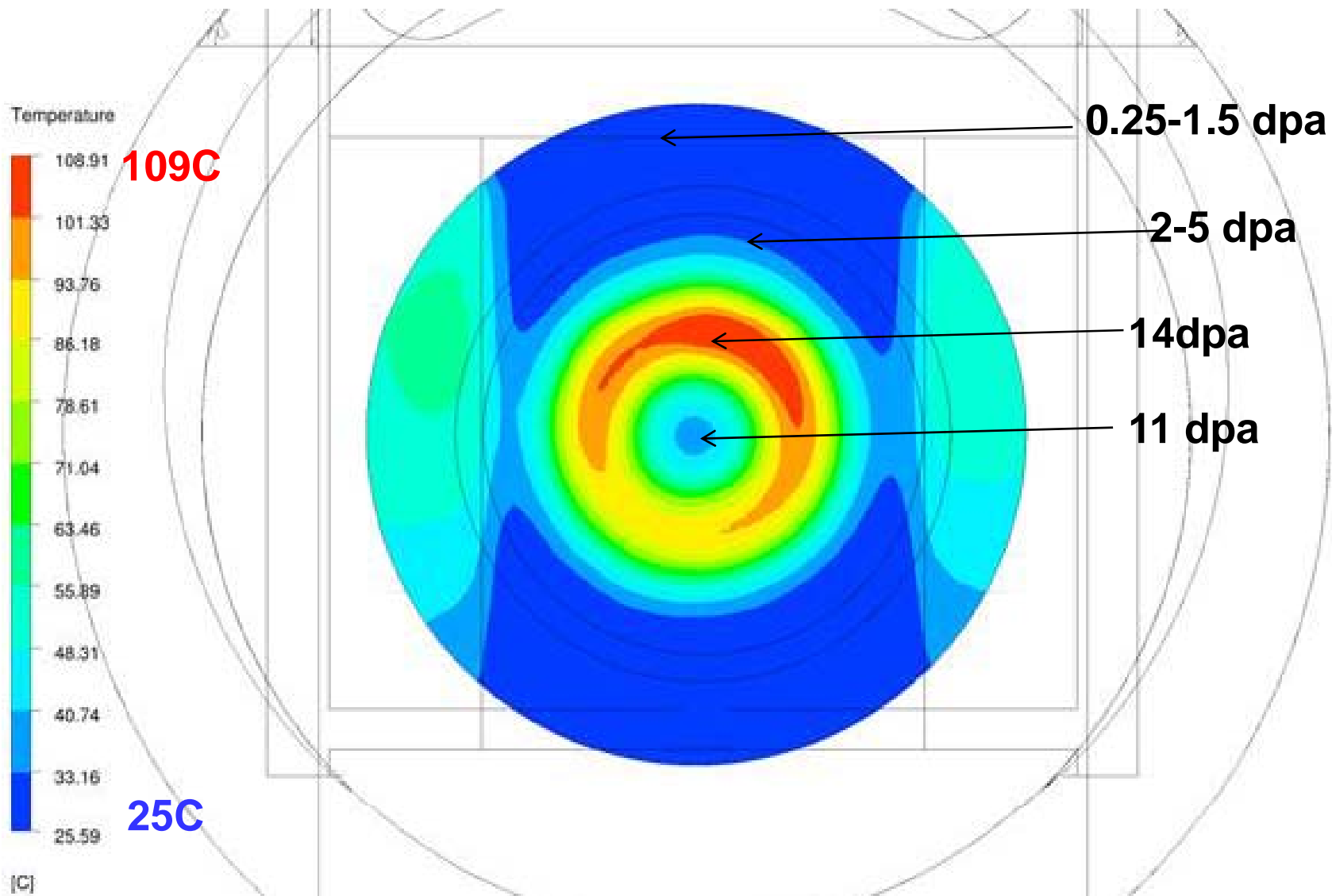
Machined Window



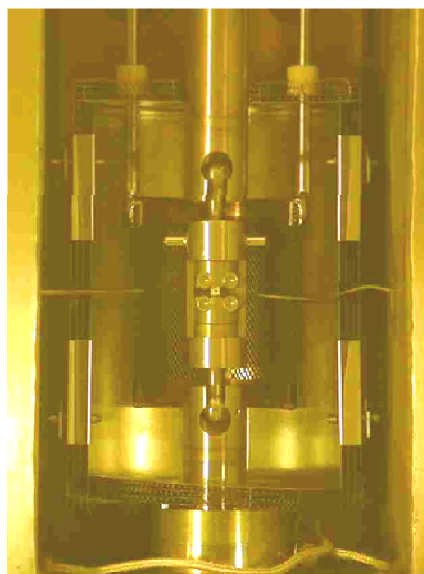
Overlay



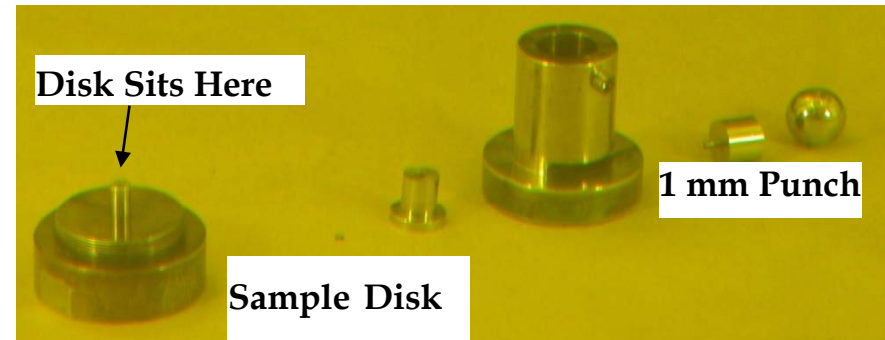
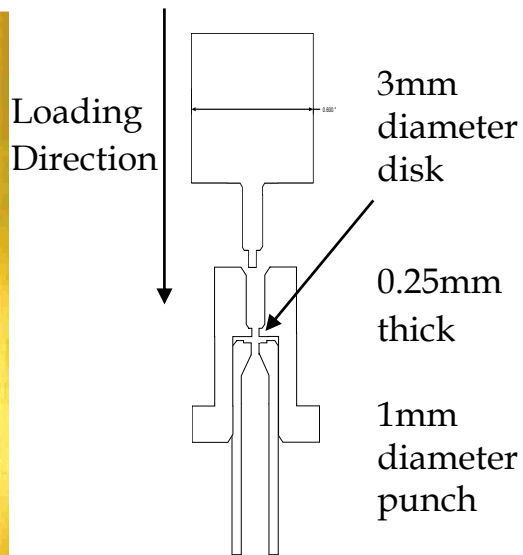
Temperature and Dose Map



Shear Punch Testing Equipment at CMR Hot Cell



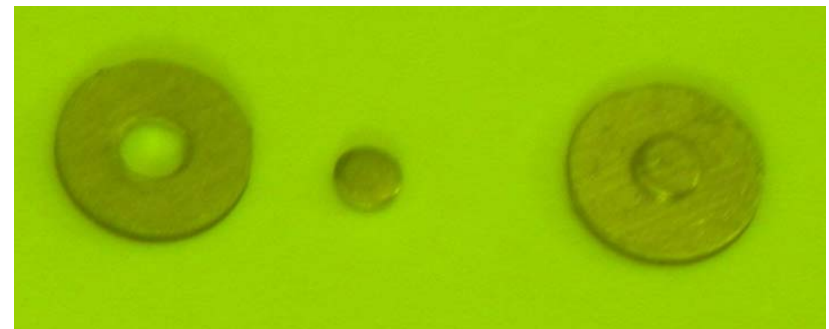
Shear Punch Set-up



- Performed 25 shear punch tests on 3 mm diameter specimens.
- Tested at initial strain rate of 5×10^{-4} /s.
- Tested at in ultra high purity argon.

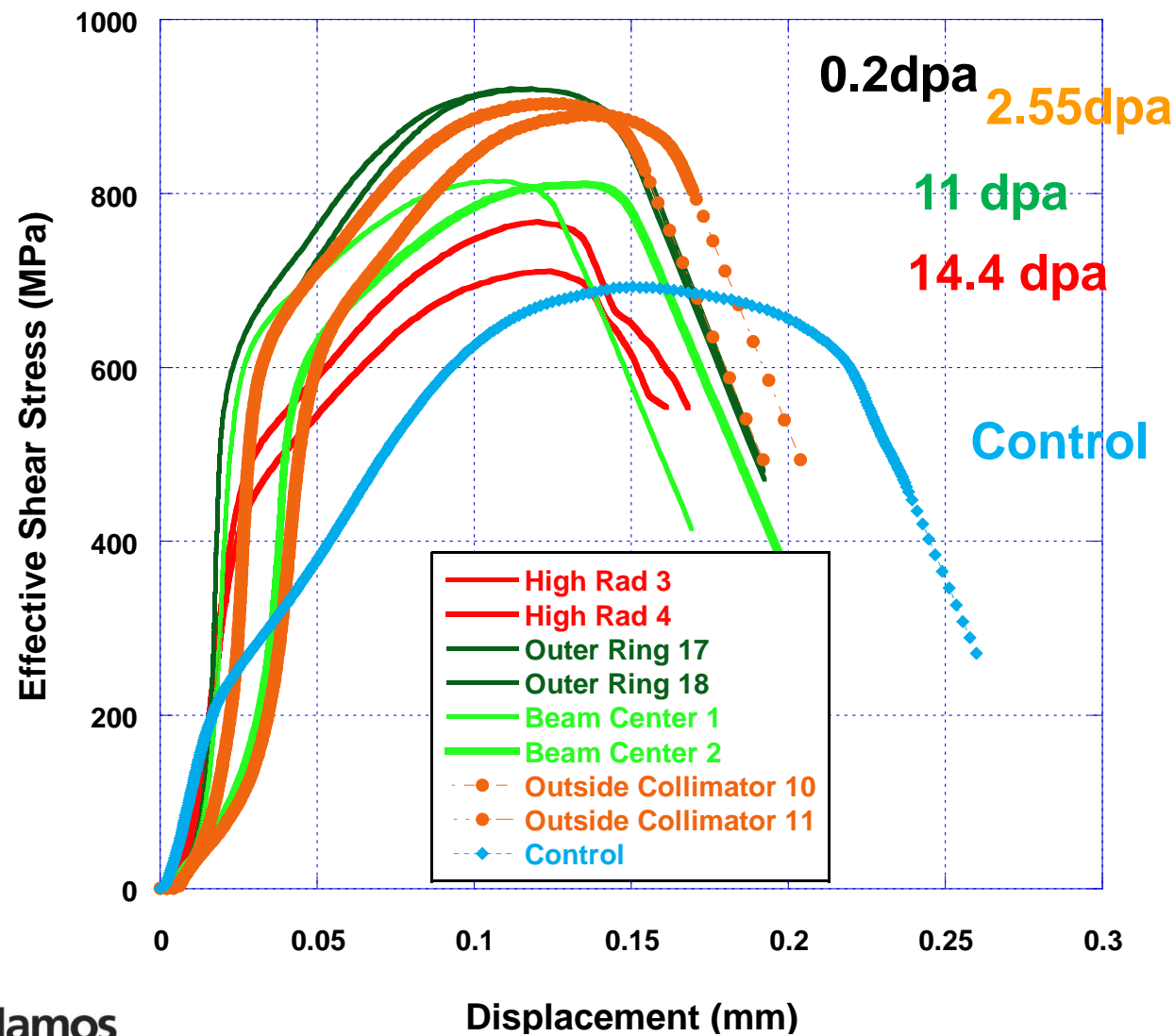


Loading sequence

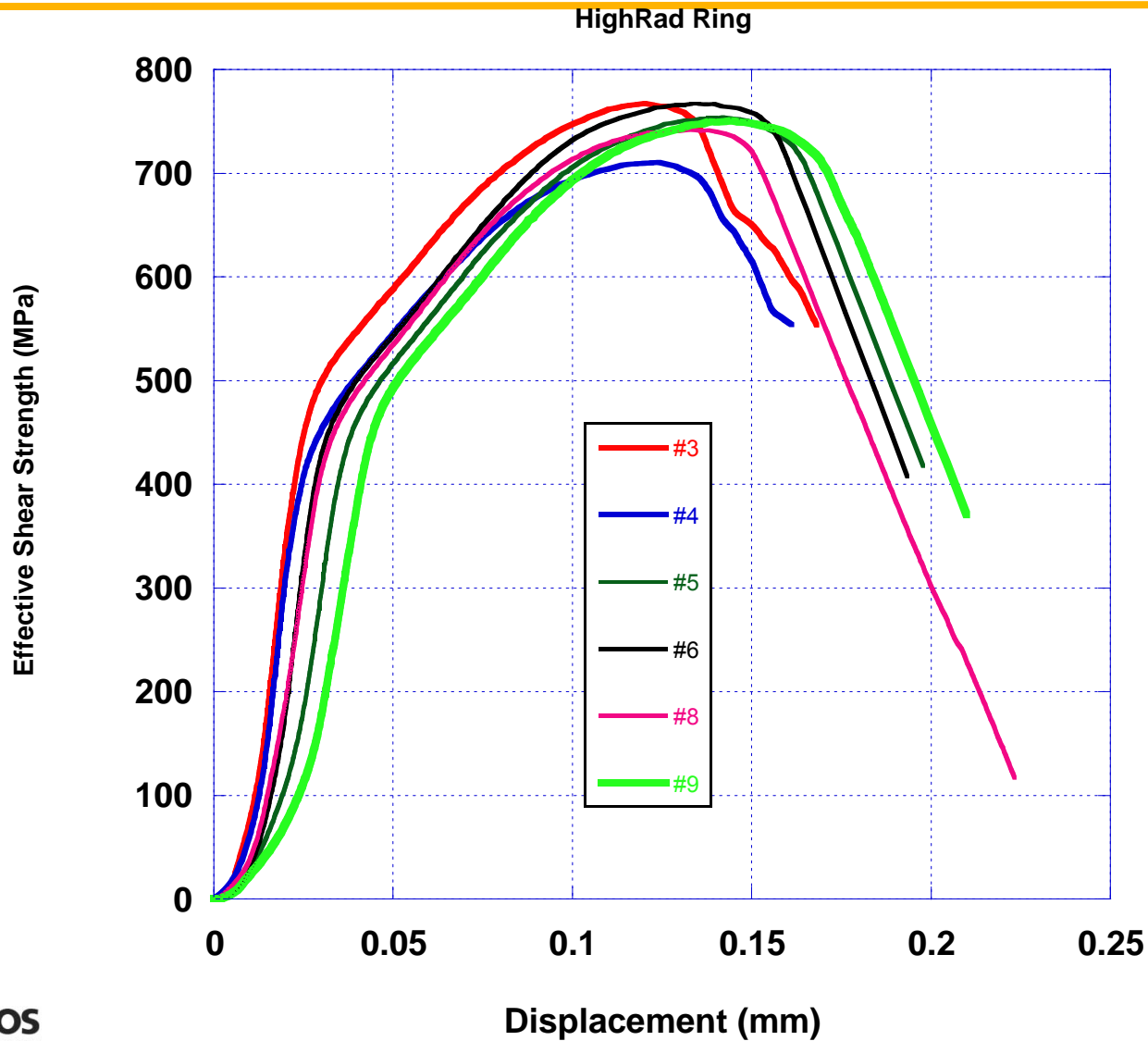


Typical shear punch specimen

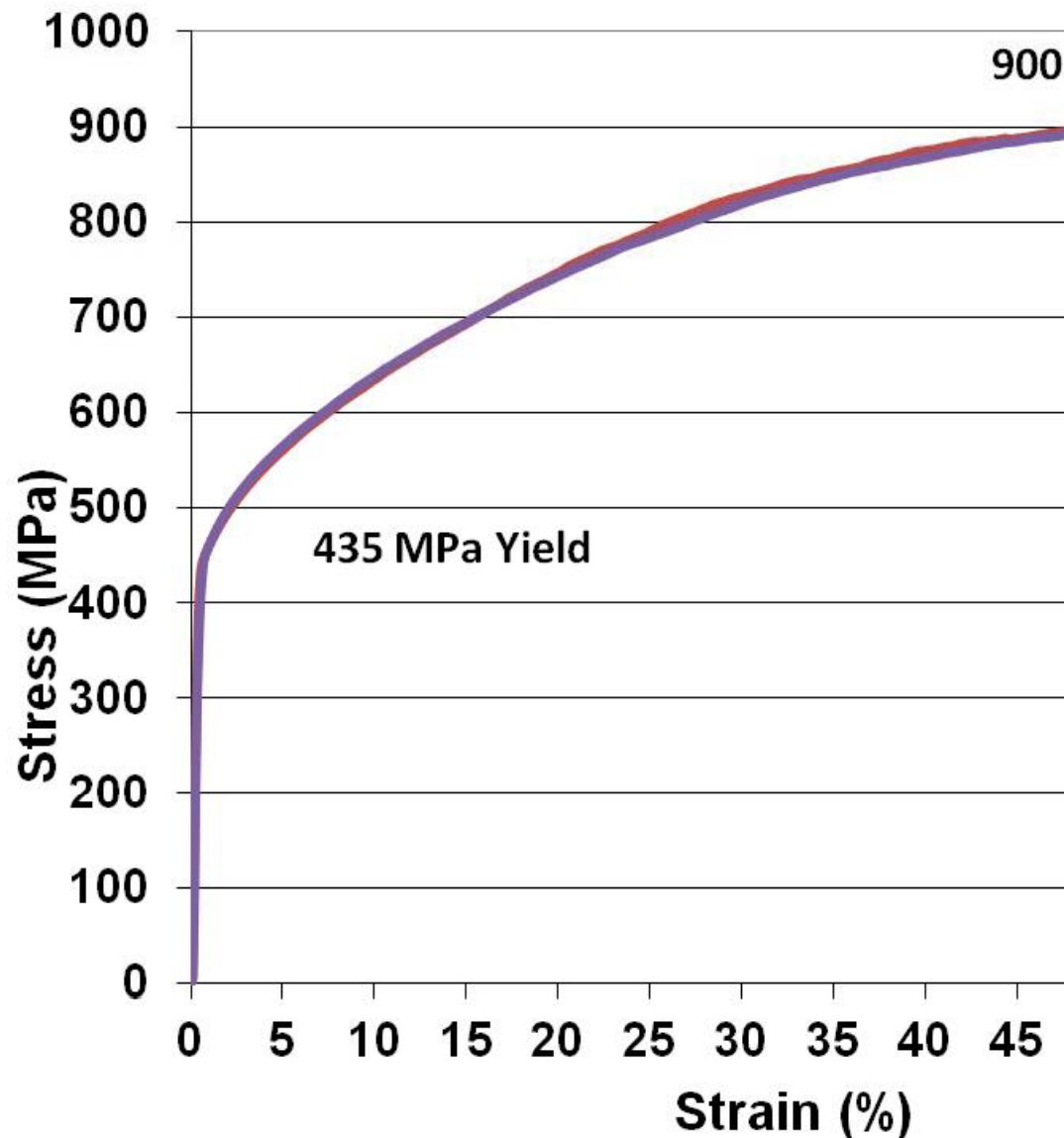
Shear Punch, Outer to Inner



14 dpa ring

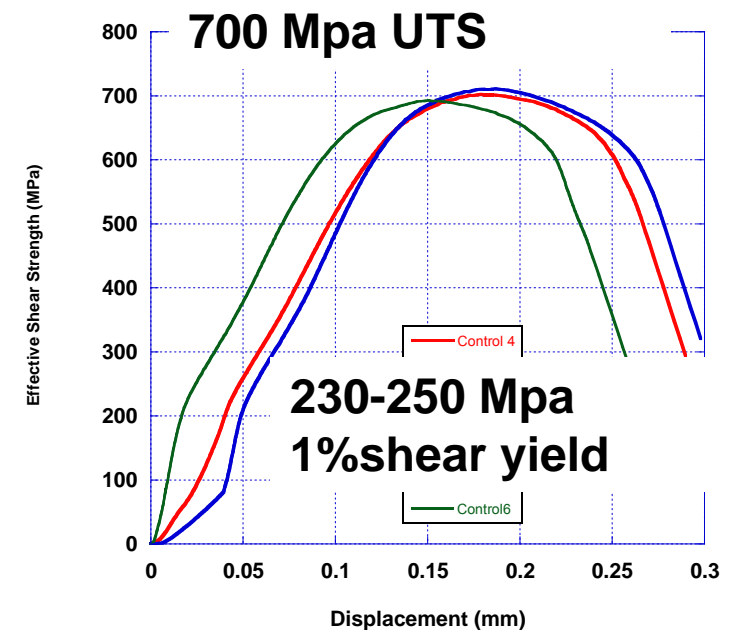


Control Material Tensile Tests vs Shear Punch

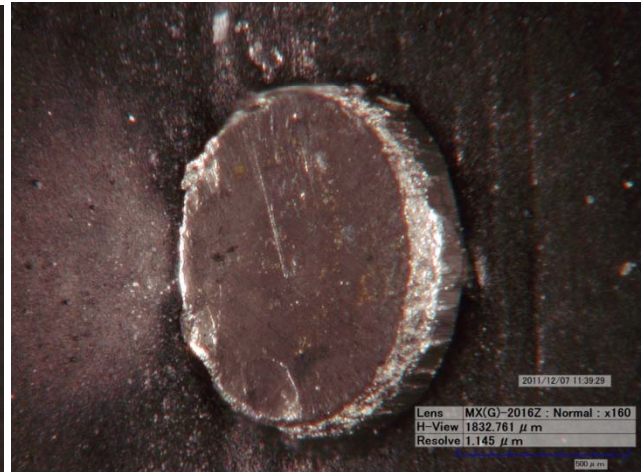
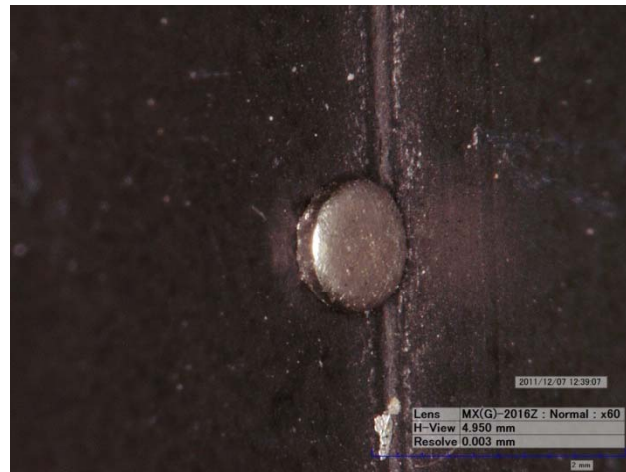
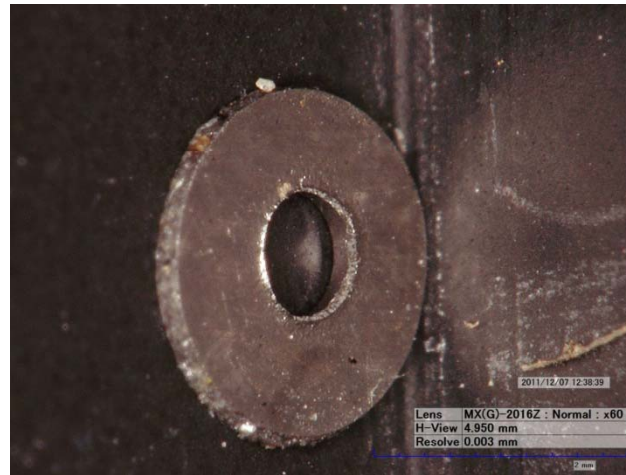


- UTS correlation - 1.28
- Yield Correlation- 1.77
- Lit values 1.4, 1.73

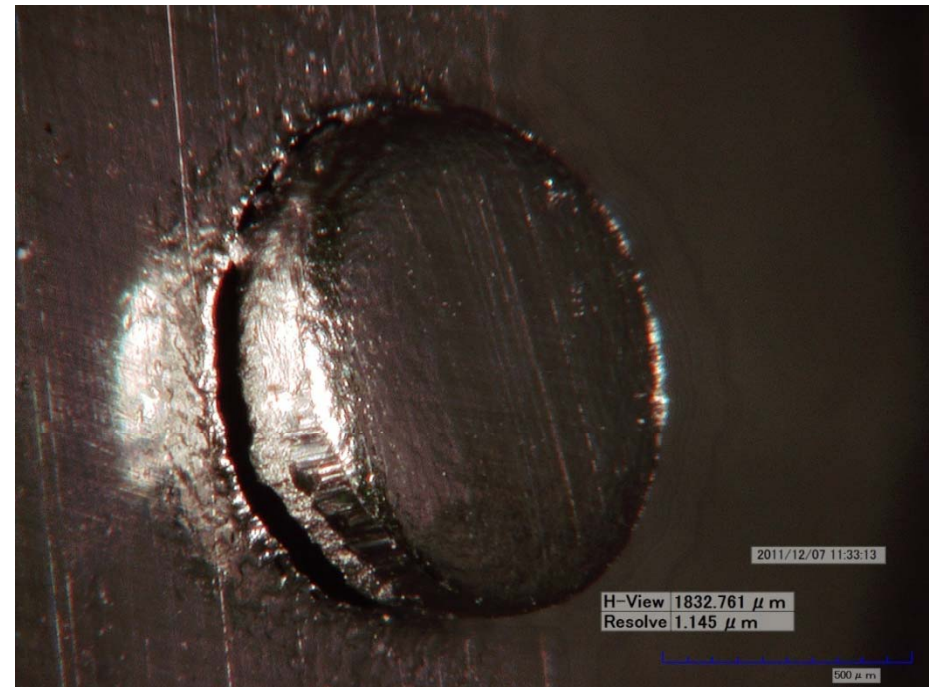
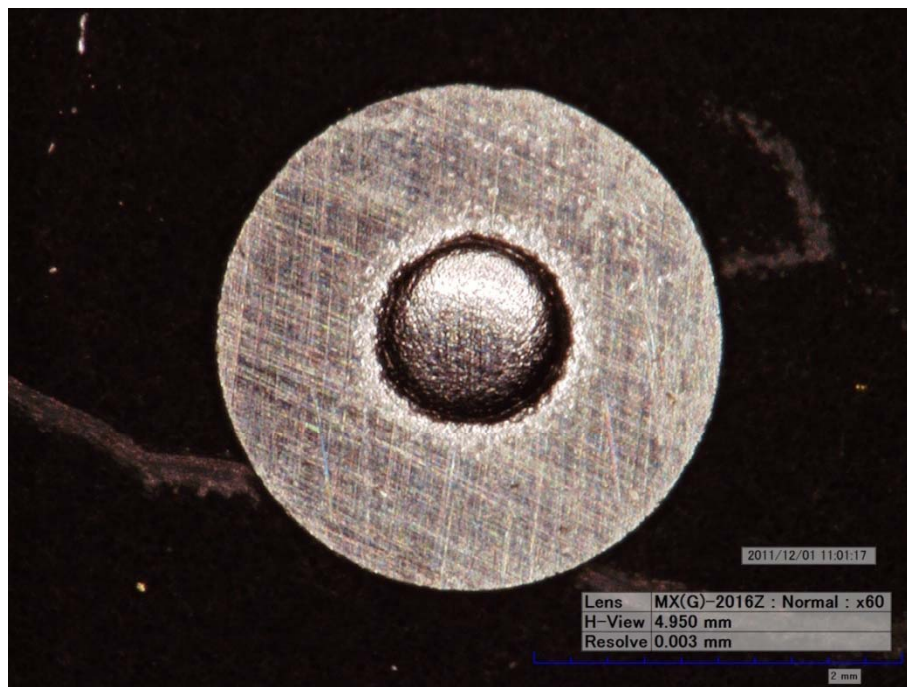
Toloczko&Kurtz



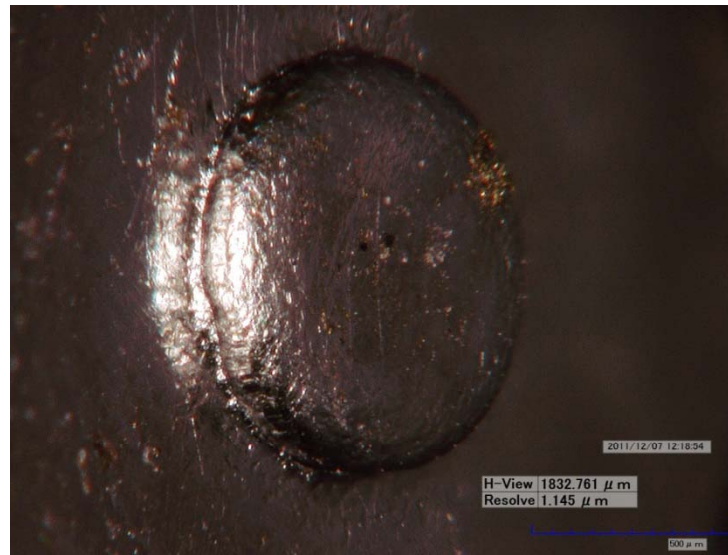
Optical Images of Control Sample #1 (Unirradiated)



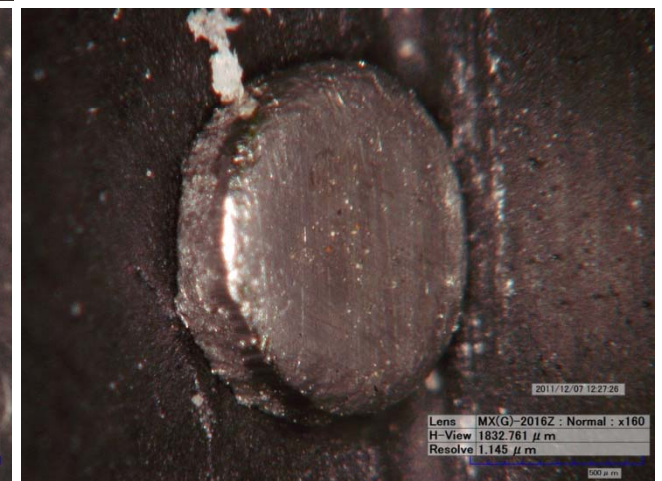
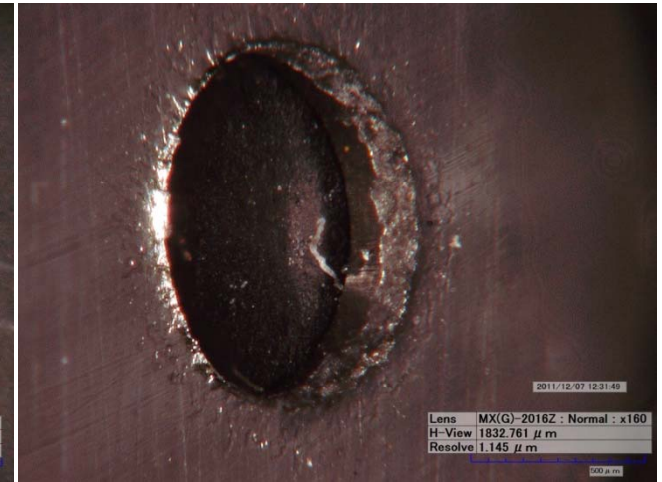
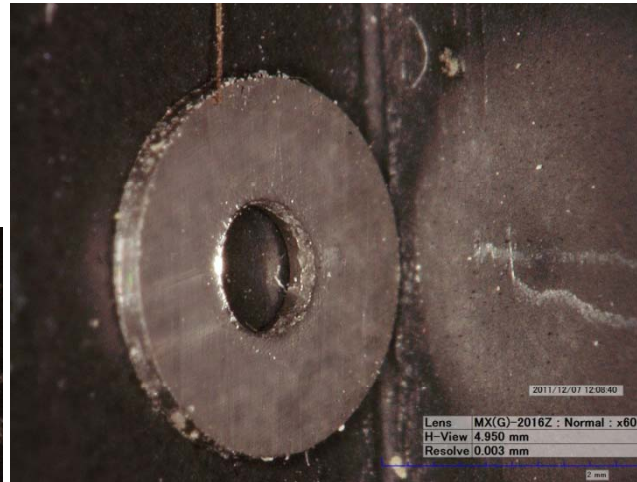
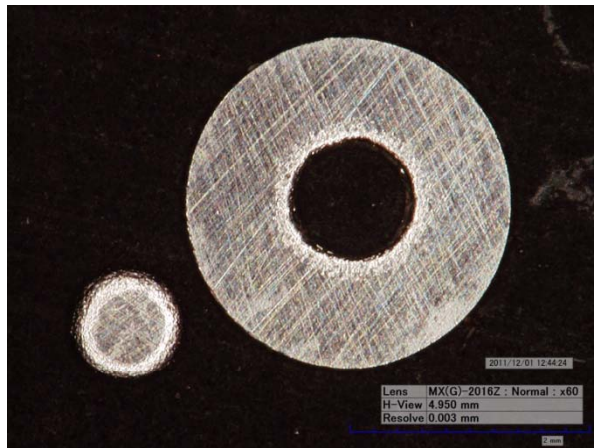
Optical Images of Control Sample #6 (Unirradiated)



Optical Images of Sample # 3 (High Radiation Ring)



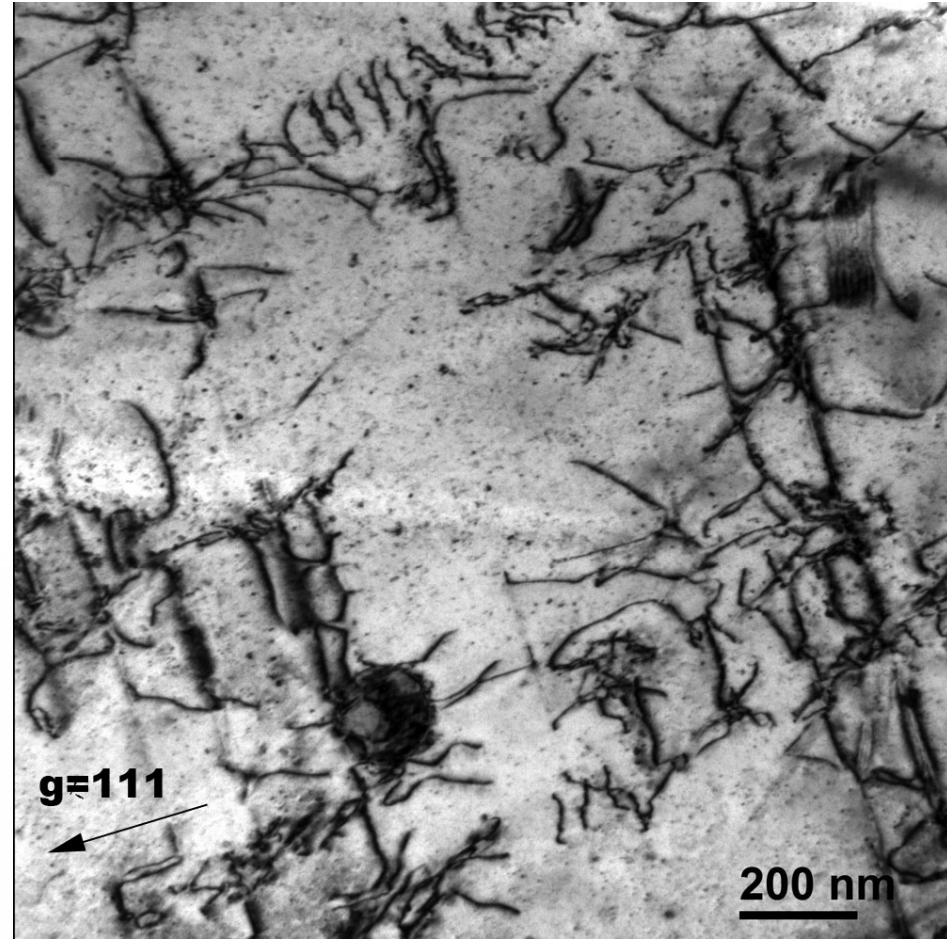
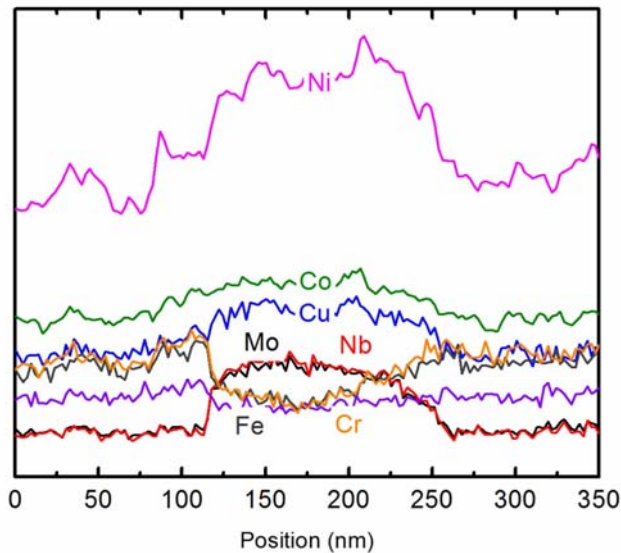
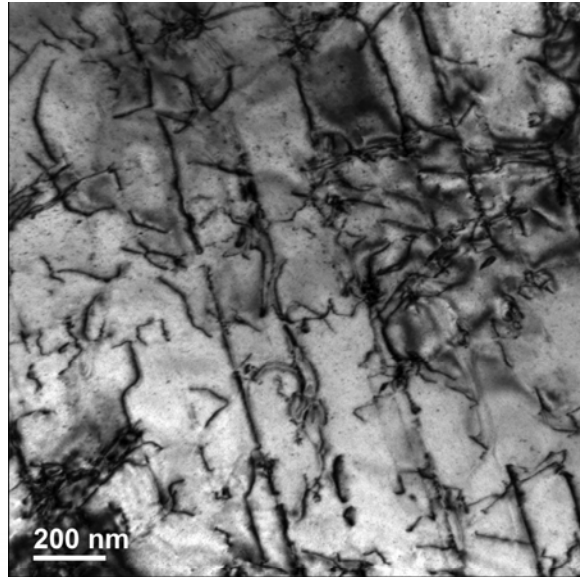
Optical Images of Sample # 8 (High Radiation Ring)



Preliminary Shear Punch Test Summary

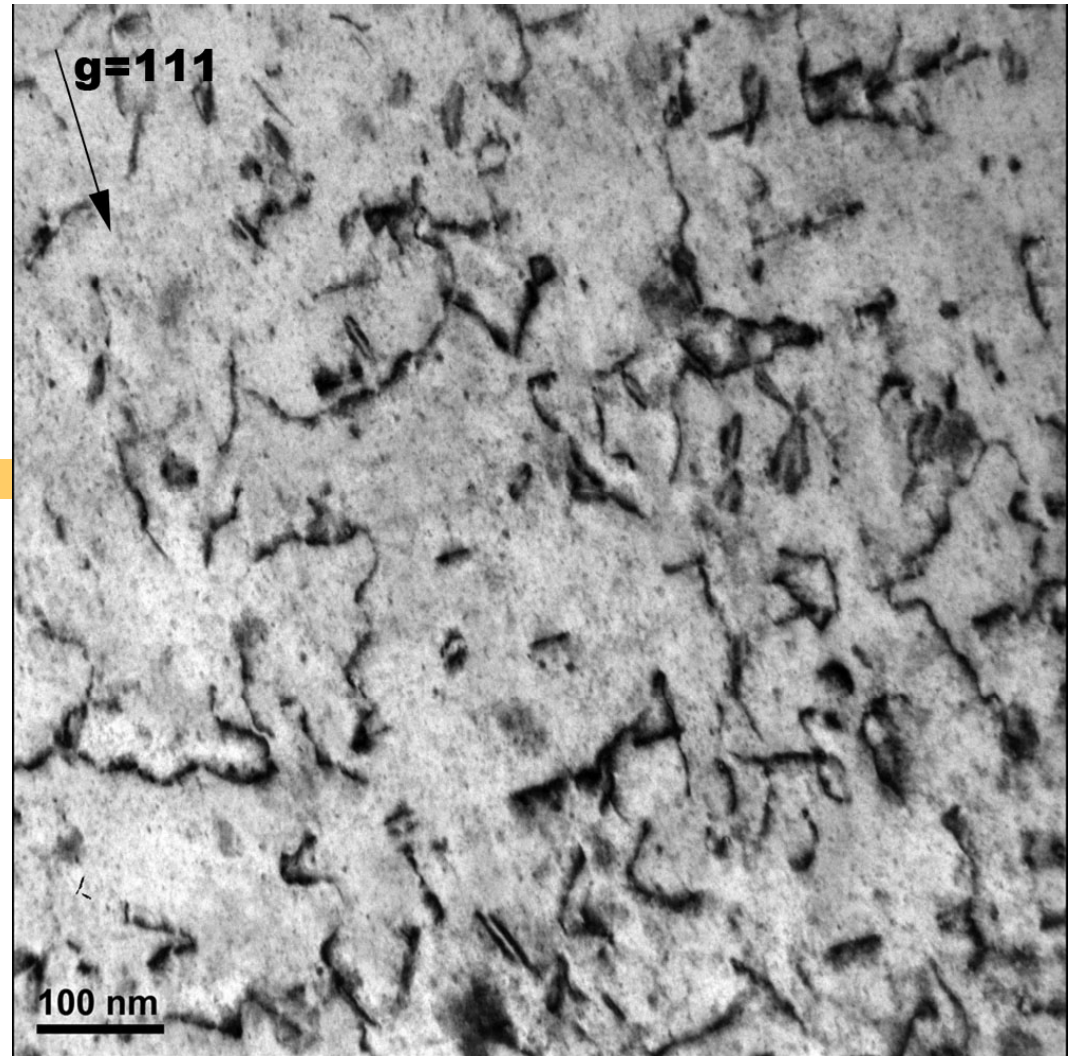
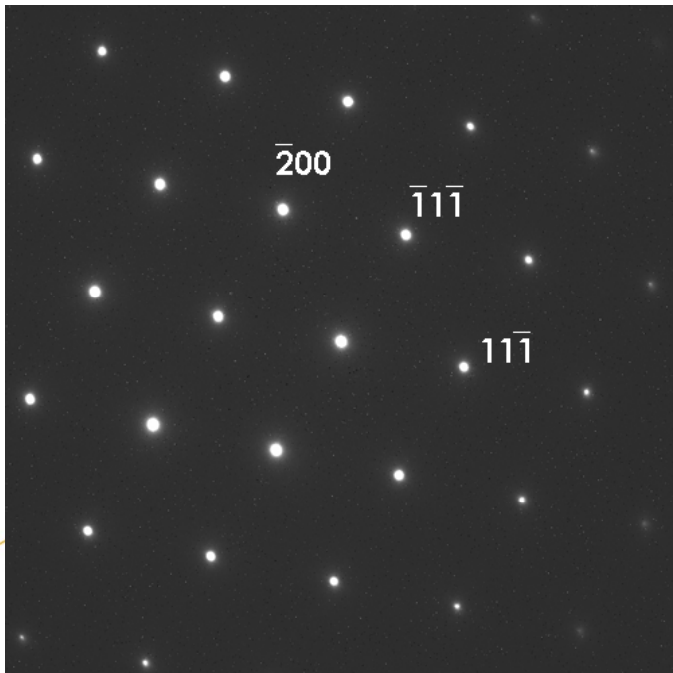
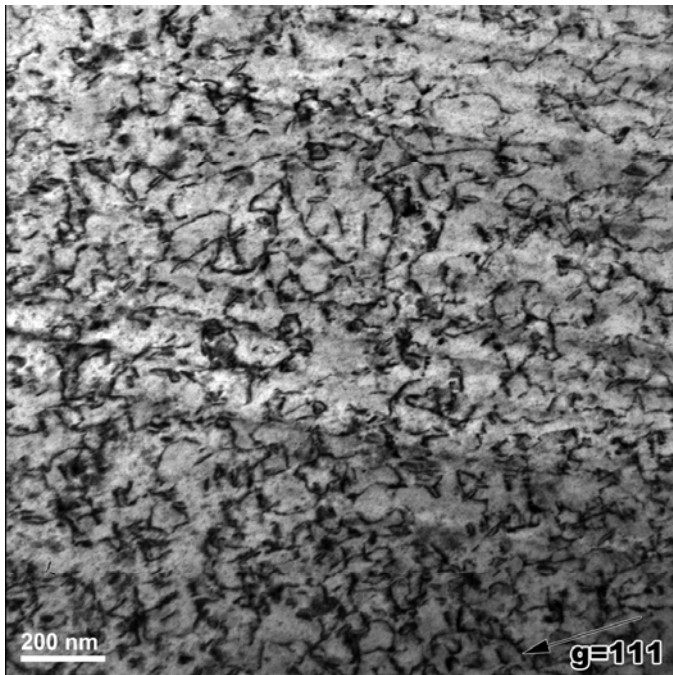
- All samples display ductility in both yield vs UTS and optically.
- Samples taken in outer ring and outside collimator have a higher yield and UTS than control or high radiation dose samples.
 - Expected that they would be similar to the control samples.
- Shear Punch centers are being prepped for FIB and TEM to view radiation damage and initial condition.

Inconel 718-unirradiated



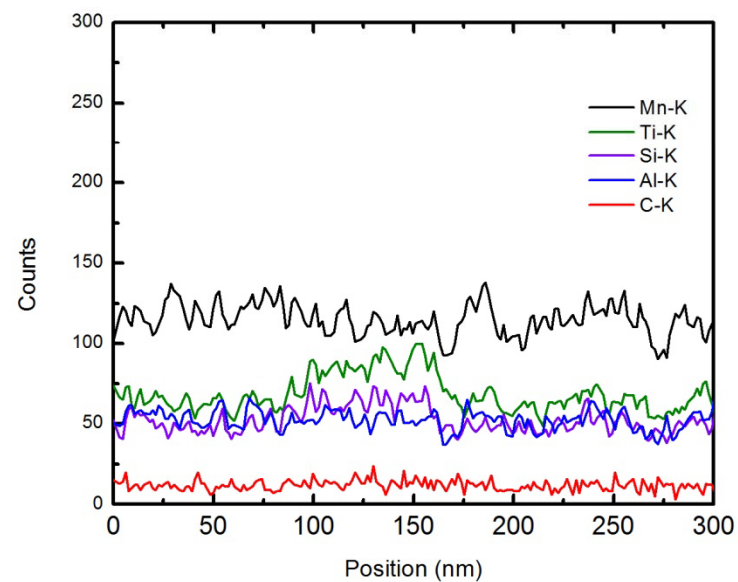
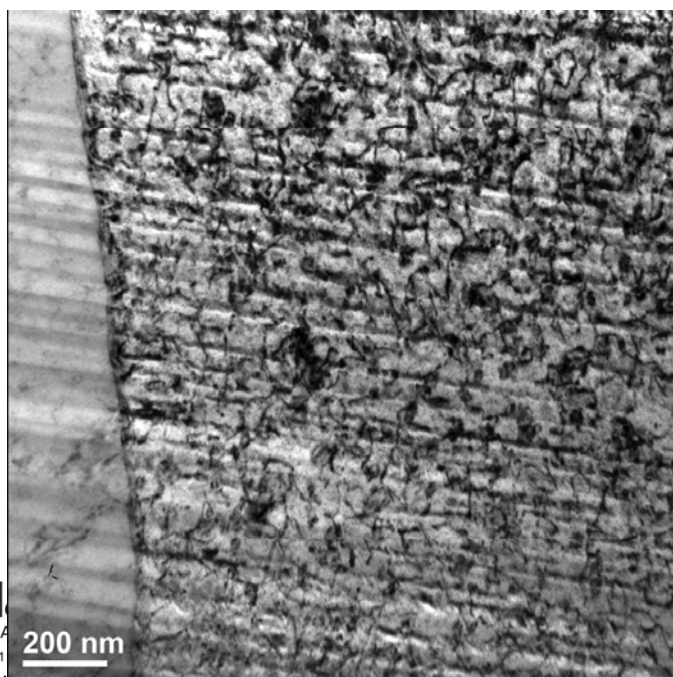
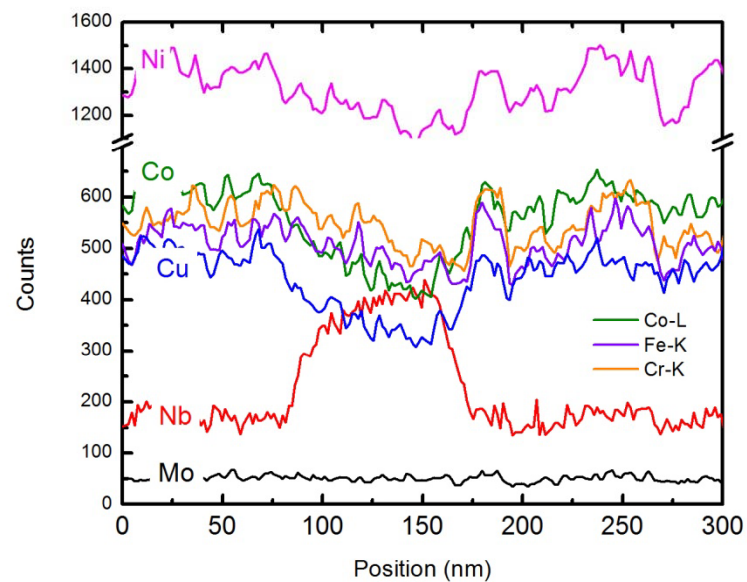
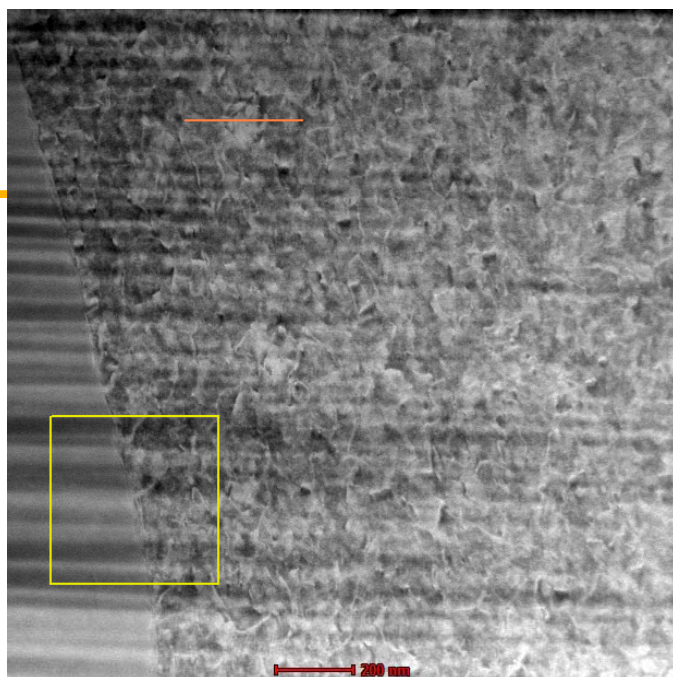
■ Bright field TEM images showing dislocations and some precipitates

Inconel 718 #5 ~14 dpa @109°C



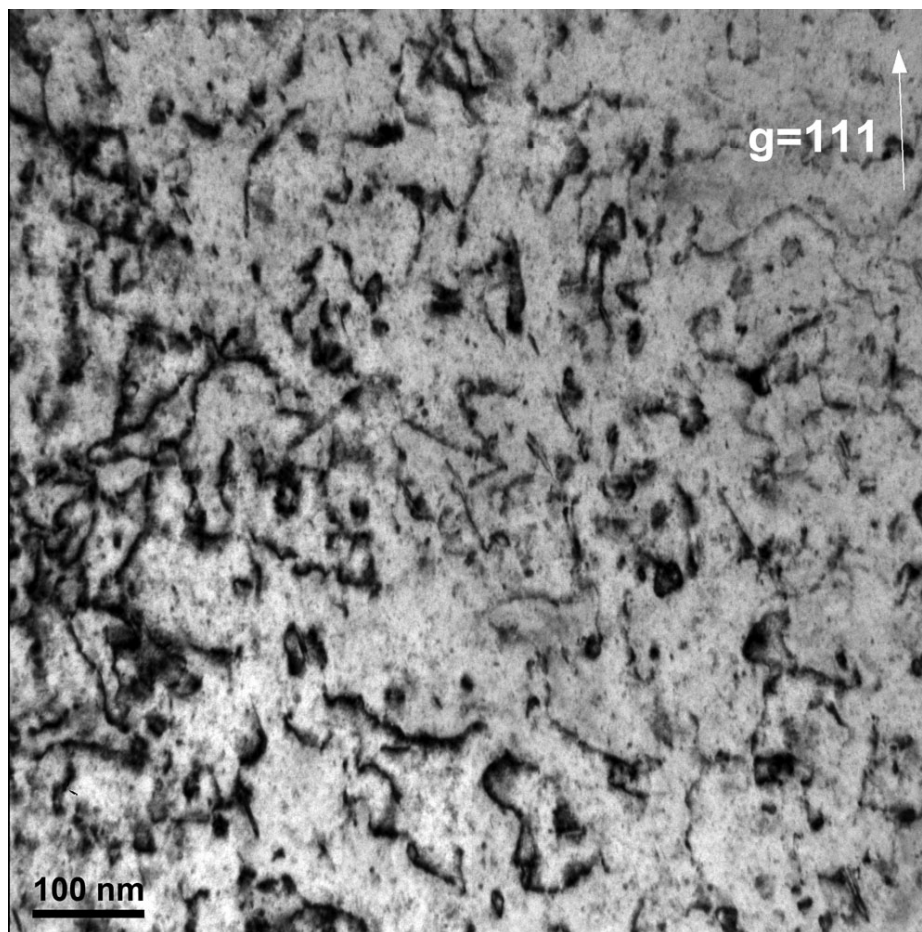
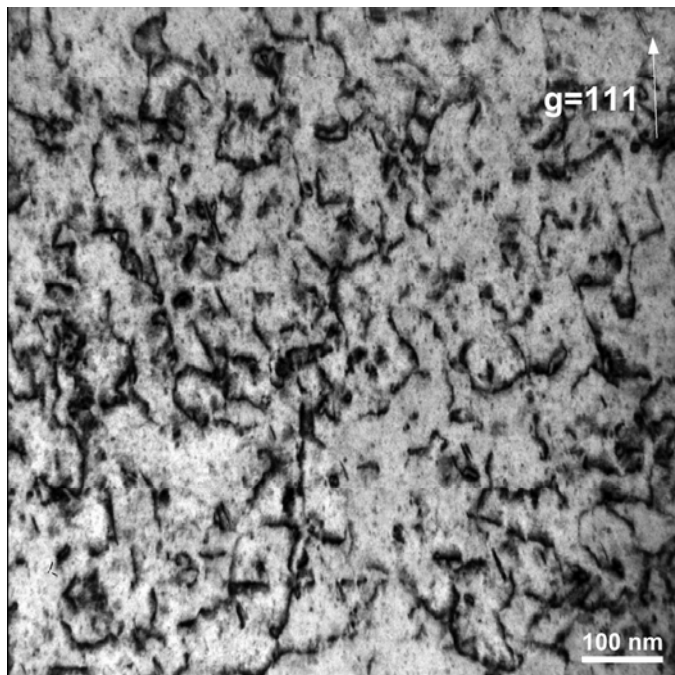
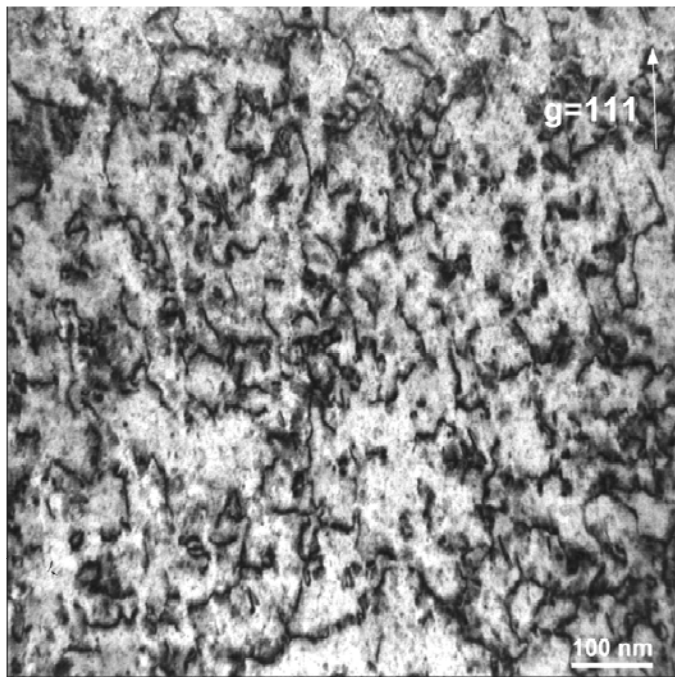
■ Bright field TEM images showing dislocations, precipitates are not detected?

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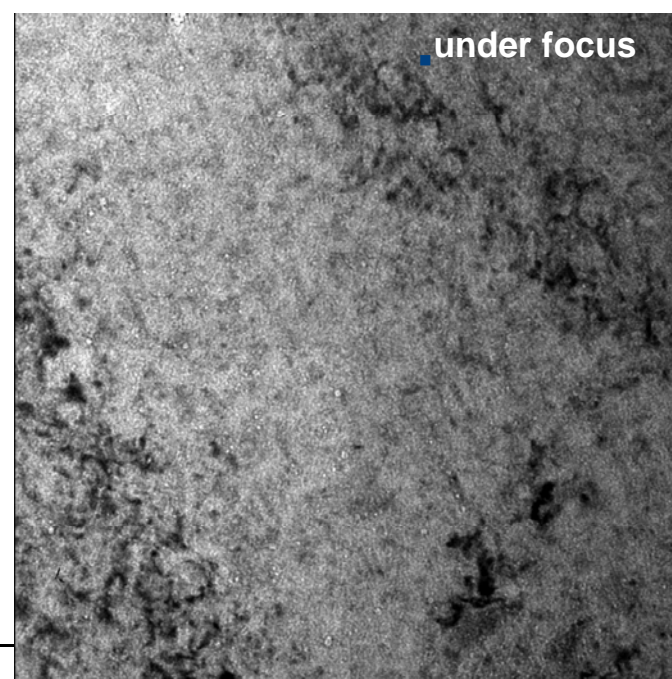
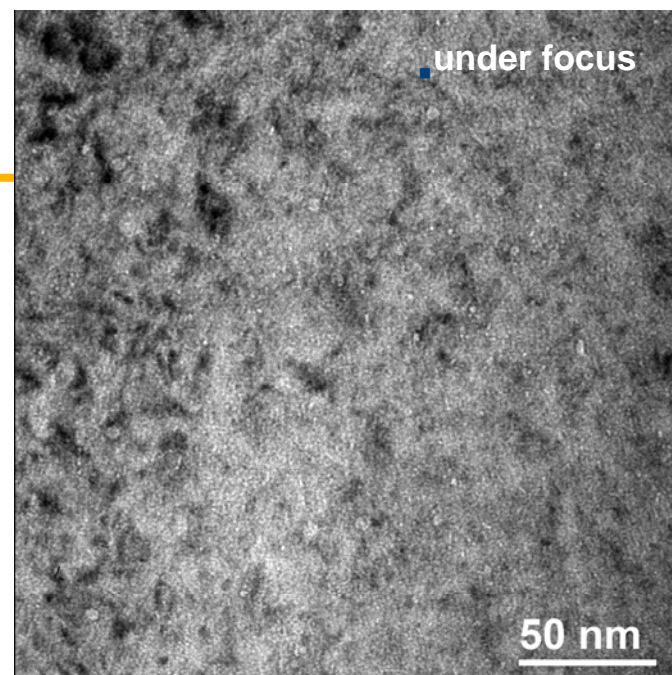
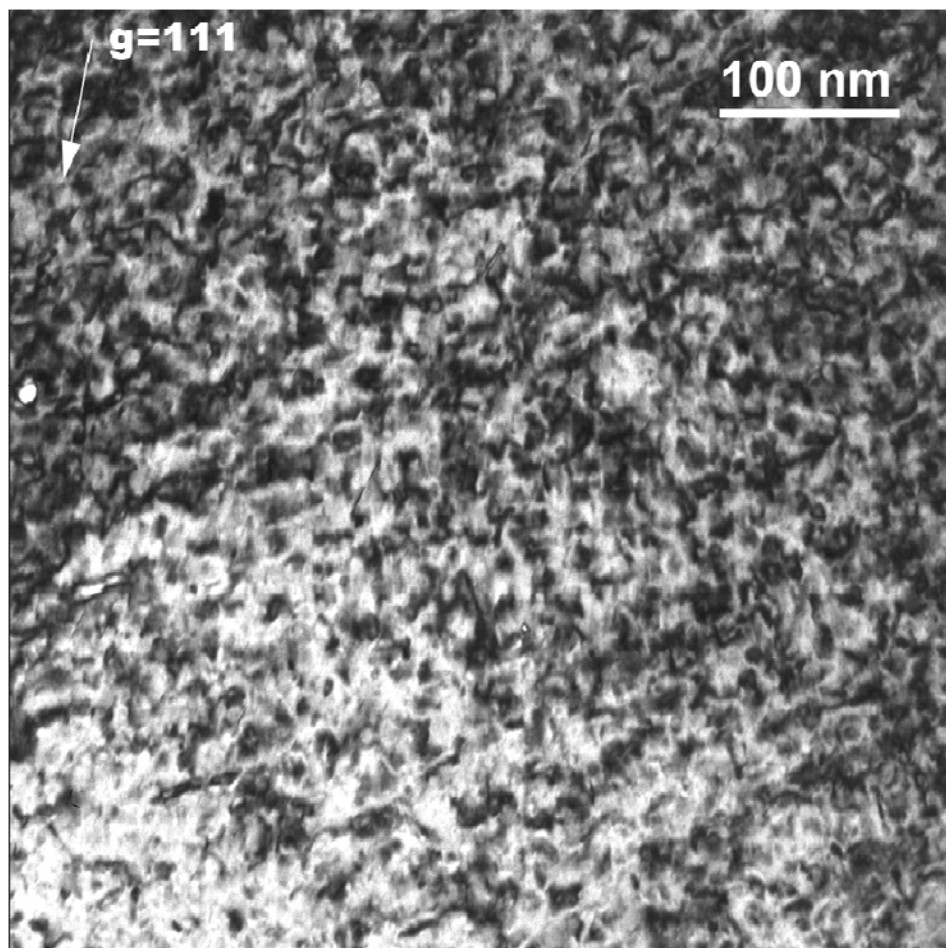


Dark and bright field TEM images showing smaller precipitates and dislocations.

Inconel 718 #E ~11 dpa @~75°C



Inconel 718 #19 ~ 0.5 dpa @50°C



■ Bright field TEM images showing dislocation loops.

■ Under focus TEM images on the right are showing a high

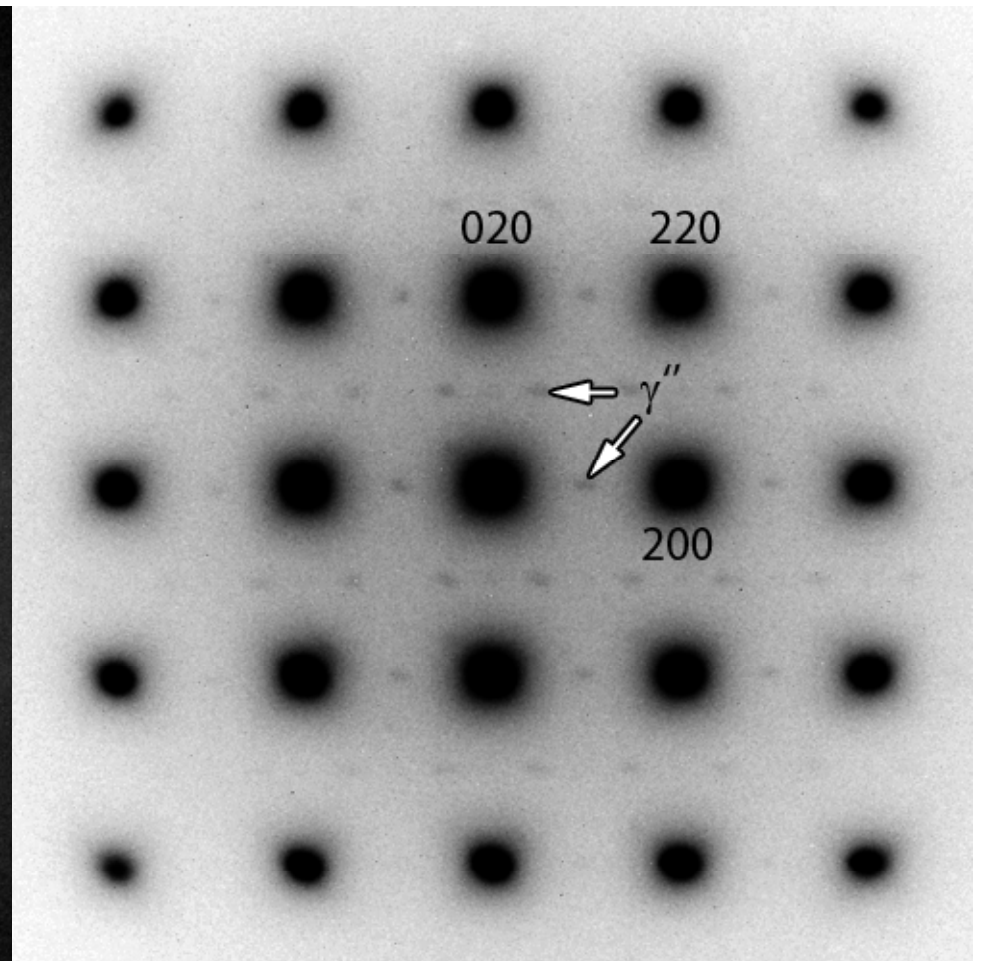
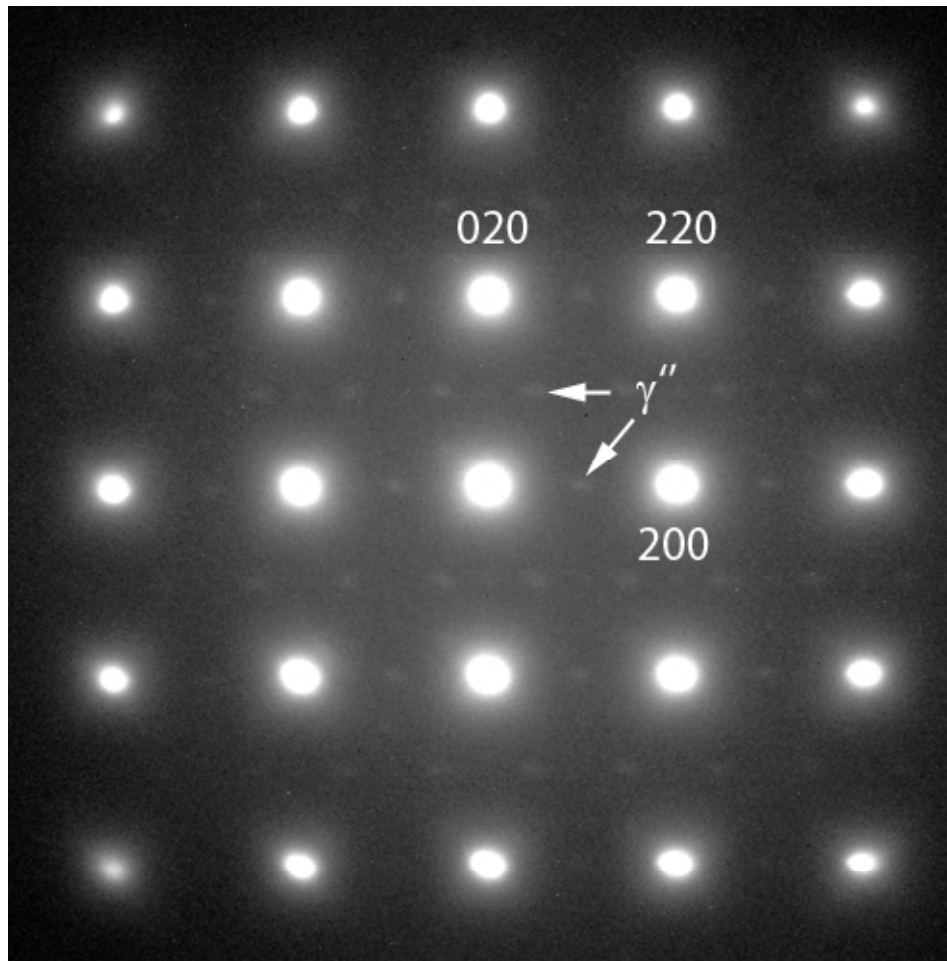
density of bubbles/voids that are on the order of 5-10nm.

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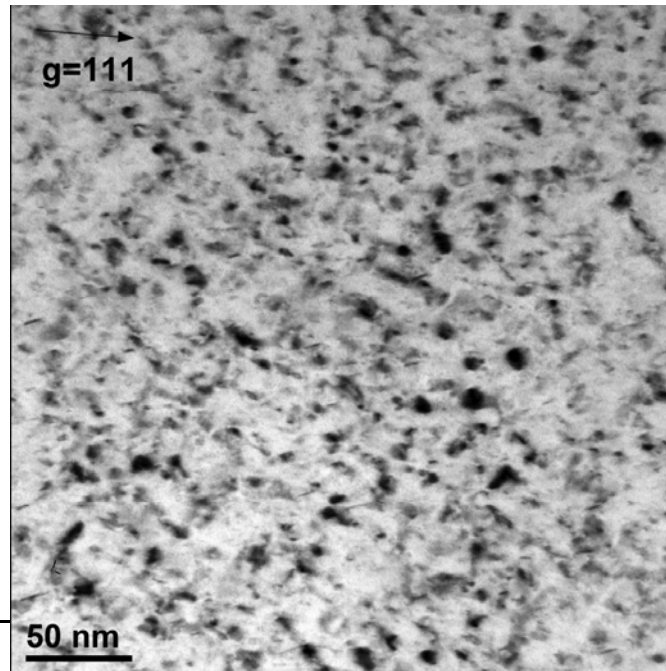
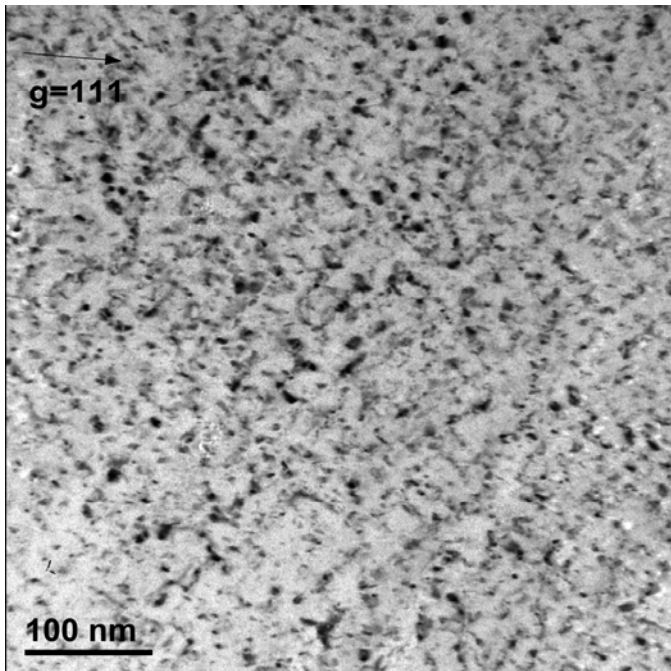
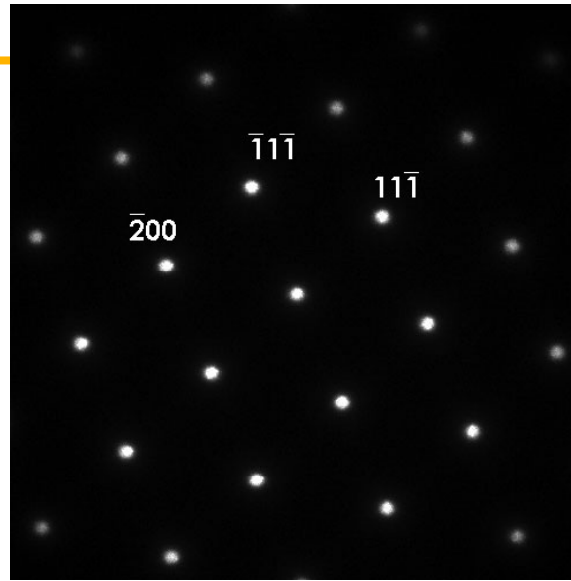
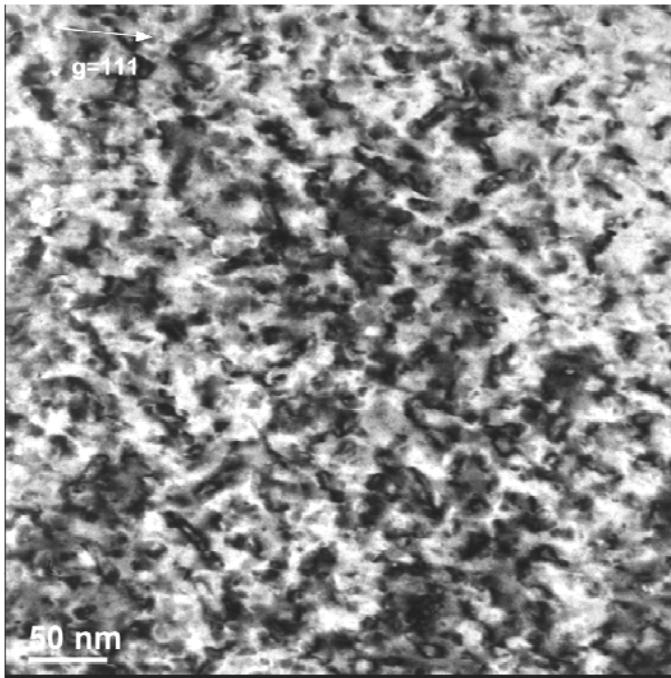
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Inconel 718 #19 ~ 0.5 dpa @50°C γ'' precipitates

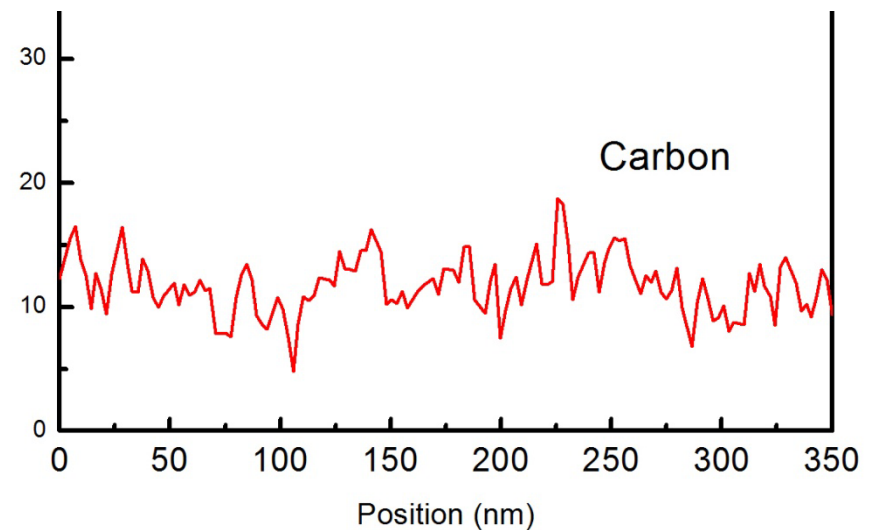
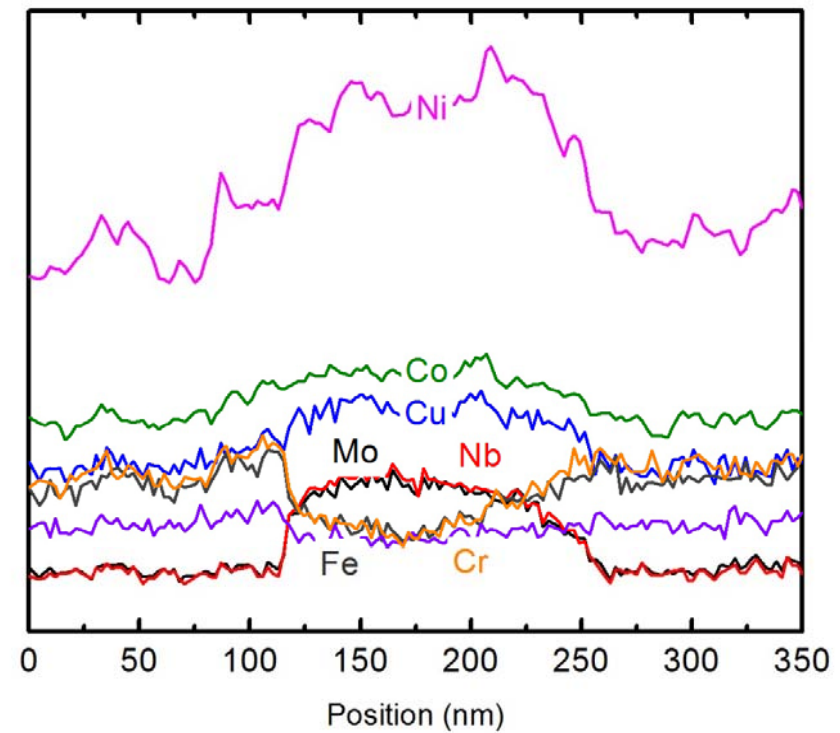
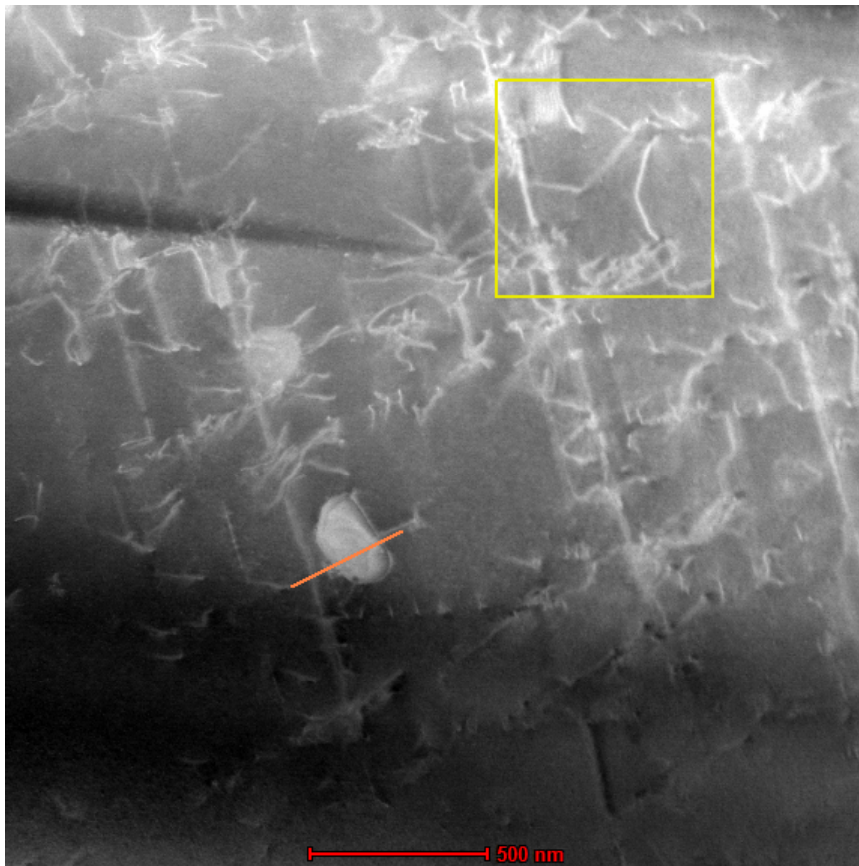


Inconel 718 #16~ 2.5 dpa @ ~40°C

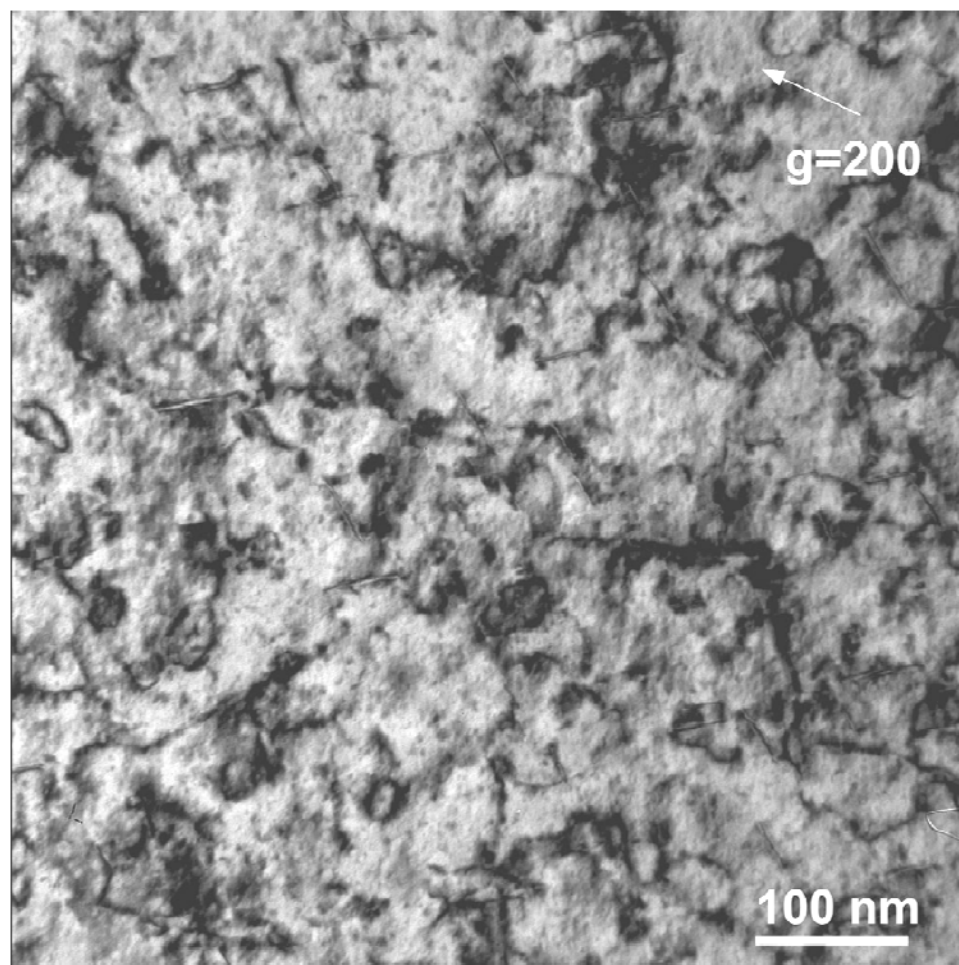


Unirradiated Inconel 718

Ni, Mo, Nb (some Co, Cu)
rich precipitate



Inconel 718 #5 ~14 dpa @109°C



Thank You



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Slide 42

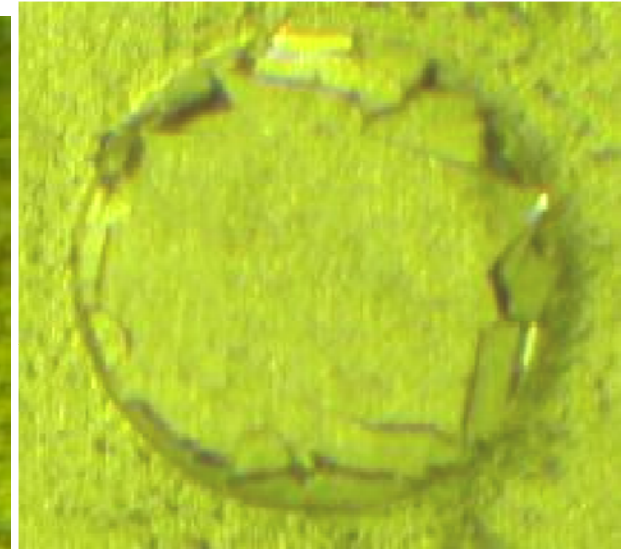
Examples of Brittle Fracture in Shear Punch



- EP-823 tested at 25C
- irradiated to 15 dpa
- $T_{irr} = 360C$



- TA-1W
- 26 dpa
- 3300 appm He



- Pure Ta
- 21 dpa
- 1333 appm He

Shear Punch Results

